RIAGES.

Nov. 26, at 9:30 o'clock

I Furniture. d Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets
if Parlor Desks, Dining-room
of CARPETS, Lounges, Sofas
Washstands, Cook and Parlor
orters, General Housekeeping,
on
Mortgage, by order of Deputy
es of private residence and es
no.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

iture and Outfit ROOMS, DOLPH-ST.,

Nov. 27, at 10 O'Clock, de Boards, cost 200 each. 180
early new), Round-Tables, Esteliers, Brackets, Lamirequins,
etop Chamber Set, Wardrobe,
ory,
ISON, POMEBOY & CO.,
Auctioneers. CNAMARA & CO.,

CASES & SHOES UCTION, Nov. 26, at 9:30 o'clock. MONAMARA & CU., Austra.

AISSION. oots & Shoes.

ents of the celebrated Stewart center, M. Y. Il kinds of Rubber Shoes fur-ind 25 per cent less than any ts, and Sandals, and Wool-Lite list. E P. McNAMARA & CO., 27 East Washington-GORE & CO.,

Tov. 27, at 9:30 o'cl'k. Crockery, in open lots. Ware, 50 pkgs Glassware. ne Lanterns.

d Furniture,

ANCIAL JLATION

en made in a single investset course is an extraordinary
inarily \$5 can realise—say
ms as low as \$1 can be safely inte results can show a profit of LOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

CTIONERY. CELEBRATED three do

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THANKSGIVING.

Chicago and Elsewhere.

ing in Various Churches.

Why We Should Be Thankful.

The Recent Election, and the

Duty of Every Citizen.

Drs. Fallows and Goodwin and

Maj. Whittle Deliver

Addresses.

Scenes in the County Hospital and at

the Orphan Asylums.

The Newsboys Feast on the Contri-

butions of Their Friends.

The Congregation of Olivet Church Try-

ing to Pay Off Their Debt.

to the Jollity of the Day.

VOLUME 29.

ORDERS How the Day Was Observed in

BOSTON

Putnam

CLOTHING-HOUSE, 131 & 133 Clark-st.,

PRICES,

AS WE WISH

TO CLOSE OUT

SURPLUS STOCK

Will Ship Goods Daily."

WITH THIS

ADVANTAGE

NO OTHER HOUSE

IN THE CITY

COMPETE WITH US.

PUTNAM

Clothing-House,

AND 117 MADISON-ST.

SAVE MONEY

FINANCIAL. LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

THERE IS GREAT ECONOMY in using the Tubular Furnace. Call and see, or send for circular. CUSH-ING, WARREN & CO., ING, WARREN & CO., States Farnaces and 4 of Stoves.

131 & 133 CLARK-ST.,

"SELL GOODS The Inmates of the Jail an Exception

**Manufacturers**' How They Celebrated Throughout the Country.

With one sad exception. Thanksgiving Day passed off quietly and happily in Chicago. The weather was perfect during the forencen and a portion of the afternoon, and the streets were filled with people enjoying the welcome holiday. The general features of the day, including the more prominent religious exprises. more prominent religious services, scenes at the charitable institutions, etc., are given below.

BELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THE NORTH SIDE. SERVICE AT THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
The Grace Methodist, the New England Con-Churches held a union Thanksgiving service yes of Rush and Superior streets. Prof. Swing con of Rish and Superior streets. Frof. Swing conducted the service, which, beyond the usual Thanksgiving hymns, had no special features.

The congregation was the largest ever seen within the walls of the church. The sermon, which was preached by Dr. Chamberlain, of the New England Church, was as follows: He took for his taxt:

Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His sourts with praise.—Paims c., 4.

There is a legend which tells us how once, in the land of Lydis, famine held fierce sway, and day by day men died of hunger. Yet when it came, at last, -so the story runs, -that the living might cat but once in two days, there were "On those days, then, when food must be fore-gone, we will play such games that we forget our pain." And so to them, 'tis said,

We owe
The trumpets, pipes, and bells which mirth finds good
To-day, and little dreams that of such woe

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

the welfare of the community. In a thousand ways it must have come to us that in this past year, even as in other years, we have shared in results which have been brought about by common effort and upheld by common consent. Not quite possible, I judge, can it have been that we have gone our way and not known that our own well-being was bound up with the well-being of our fellow-men. Of course time was when section invenes of thought and life might be cherished; for then society was hardly more than the aggregation of independent particles. In the last event, the necessities of the individual are conficed to the things which he himself might supply. In a vort of savage, Ishmeelite fashion, each one defied the rest, and wrapped himself in his uncommon. But the dawn of true civilization was the dawn of a different life. In the very multiplicity of general wants there was a bond of general union. It straightway, and on most matter-of-fact considerations, became an acknowledged truth that what was of individual moment was of common moment; and that what, in turn, affected the many was not of indifference to any individual. At least, in the relations and inter-relations of modern life, we realize that to himself no man either liveth or dieth. So that on grounds farthest removed from spiritual we may, if need be, enforce the fact of a connection between our welfare and the Union Services During the Morn-The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain Explains

relations and inter-relations of modern life, we realize that to himself no man either liveth or dieth. So that on grounds farthest removed from spuritual we may, if need be, enforce the fact of a connection betwen our welfare and the welfare of the public. Why, even any fine lady in her boudoir, and he who complains that his rest is discurbed by some crumpled leaf in his bed of roses, must acknowledge that they too are part of a greater whole. The delights of even their pampered existence must be held as dependent on the weal and will of those who surround them. Cartainly, with the multatide surging about us in the confluence and concourse of a great city like this, we are compelled to see that the blessings which have been youchsafed so us individually are blessings which could have been ours only as they prevailed in the wider circles.

Let us, therefore, present to God to-day our

that the blessings which nave been vouchs fed to us individually are biessings which could have been ours only as they prevailed in the wider circles.

Let us, therefore, present to God to-day our fervent thanks that in the city and the regions round about there has been such measure of well-being. Let us, for our own sales, be researchly glad that pestilence has not prevailed in the abodes of the people at large; that the seasons have brought to the farmer such returns of the soil; that mutual contidence has to such degree buoyed up the interests of trade; that the claims of good order have met with such popular respect; that the sanctions of law have been so widely heeded; that it he needs of education have been so generally regarded; that the sanctities of religion have been so reverently observed; and, in general, that such prosperity has been granted to the interests of the whole community. I could trust, indeed, that in the impulse which does not stop to remember personal advantage, we might, at this hour, be grateful for the blessings which on any side of us have chosered the hearts of our fellow-man. For such things it becomes us to render thanks!

Moreover, the proprieties of this place and time bear, I take it, undoubted reference to the national prosperity. We cannot meet here without the remembrance that the call which convenes us bears the sign manual of the nation. It is, in truth, one of the hour's most pleasant reflections that throughout these United States citizens are now responding to the summons. The sweet-toned balls of the North, and the South, and the East, and the West, have sounded. The dwelters ou the mountains and on the plains; by the lakes and by the guif; and along the shores of either ocean; have given obedient heed. In half a score of languages pronounced by ups once foreign, but now of the common country, the national thanks are at this moment uttered. With organ notes and hymne of joy, I am sure that you will heartily unite with me in my gratitude for the very fact of an undit

"On those days, then, where food must be storegons, we will play suckey ment that we forget our pain." And got to them, the sale we fore the store of the store o

States Judge claiming to have used his personal relationship to influence national legislation, and then demanding the price of his unbecoming set; Our great moneyed corporations threatening the possibility of a government by and for the people just by the force of their money! Practical warfare on the direct issue of collecting the cnatoms and women of atanding virtually perjuring themselves to escape legal duties; and, on the other hand, Government spice levying blackmail where there was no intention of fraud! Municipalities given over to rings of this ves, and society at large running riot in the ways of speculation and display! The nation staggering, at last, under the accumulation of disgrace, and the foundations of a good Government threatened with overthrow! Here again, therefore, may not our thankfulness at the tokens of reform be enhanced by the consideration that the reform is nothing less than a rescue? For my own part, I rejoice over her salvation from dissemberment and intestine strife. I do believe that even in the crisis of our peril the standard of reformation has been set up. I have the faith that the American people, inspired of God, and led by here and there at trusty leader, will go on in the crusade of honesity until private unsoundness, and corporate failures, and nuncipal corruption, and governmental rottenness, shall give place to that splendid righteousness whereon may be built a mation's abiding welfare.

And so the record of our reasons for fervent thanksgiving might be indefinitely prolonged. Did the time allow, I should be glad indeed to recount some of the hopeful signs to be seen in that still larger sky which overarches the world. I should not deem it inappropriate to refer to those international movements which, though seeming at first to be far away from our concern, are in reality of consequence to every people and to every individual. The world's prevailing

and to every individual. The world's prevailing peace; the general progress in ways of philanthropic effort; the success of Christianity in heathen lands; the great enlarging of civilization's bounds. These are results which might be summoned to augment our reverent rejoicing. But the bour passes, and in the few moments which you still may lend me. I wish to direct your attention to certain obligations which rest on you as citizens of a community and a nation so signally blessed of God. You know there is an inspired word concerning the very goodness of God leading us to repentance. Assuredly, then, it will not be a violent transfer of thought if we let the welfare which is already ours enkindle us to search for the future methods and measure of our personal duty.

duty.

I certainly need have no hesitancy in suggesting, at this point, and as the primary consideration, that whatever we recognize to-day as an occasion of personal thanksgiving should be made an inspiration toward personal perfection. As the recipients of the Divine bounty, we ought to return the offering of an endeavor to please our Benefactor. We are gathered here in public, joyful worship. Its, we know, on an instant's reflection, the He whom we worship will scarcely be pleased if our service ends in naught but rejoicing. We know full well that, as He looks into beart and life, He will wish to find there the evidence of our gratefulness. We can almost hear Ifm saying, "I have blessed My people in basket and store; I have made the ourgoings of both their morning and their evenings to rejoice. And now I long to see them becoming what My favored ones should be. I long to see them, individually, putting on the personal virtues which prove them to be My grateful children. Let us, then, in this glad hour, reconsecrate ourselves, in our private life, to whatsoever is approved of God. Let us go from this place resolved to carry to the home, and to the relations of domestic and social friendship, some new worthiness of being. Let thauffulness life us above all hardness and selfishness, into the fairer realms of gentleness and love. Let the beauty of joy carry us on to the beauty of hollness, and the garments of aspiration for all that is personally praise-worthy.

And yet, the moment we consider the issues

worthy.

And yet, the moment we consider the issues of duty, we find ourselves borne to wider relations. As our blessings are seen to embrace community and nation, it dawns on us that our obligation must be equally large. As we walk the upward and shining pa h of these sources, we beloud the vision of service expanding to broader and broader horizons. It is here, howbroader and broader horizons. It is here, how-ever, that we have need to admonish ourselves against a fatal inconsistency between perception and act. The argument is clear, but the prac-tical conclusion is often especially fatally. Those who personally and positively emulate all private virtues are not infrequently indifferent to more public demands. In their very whiteness and carefulness of life they shrink from the ruder, more open struggies. Sometimes, in hones: discouragement at their ill-success, they think they may lawfully devote themselves to wast is

so that if that simosphere is noisome it reacts to injure every citizen, as poisonous vapors strangle life. Take the interests of morals as one illustration. It stands—does it not—as something, which all may see that the State shares with the Church the guardianship of those interests. For inasmuch as the State holds the external control and is the observed of all observers, it must follow that according as therein right principles are received or rejected, those principles are advanced or retarded in all their application. Perchance some one may think to les puolic, political morality take its own course, and still keep his friends and children unharmed. Idle thought! The contamination will reach both him and his. The spectacle of infamy in undisturbed power and place will sooner or later break down even private integrity. You cannot leave public affairs to the management of the corrupt without tasting in common life the fruits of such degeneracy. Be assured that if you sow to the wind of governmental faithlessness, you will reap to the whirlwind of universal vice. Save a judicious reviewer, apeaking of events which are within our memory, "Ten years of such administration with possibilities of successful crime which will never disappear; and, what is worst of all, will make good gevernment by pure and unright men ween to a larger and larger proportion of the people a dim and impossible ideal."

And, moreover, the same great law of cause and effect is equally clear, good friends, did we but observe, with reference to even material prosperity. It know that a sometimes the poor man deems that he must treasure his earnings, and the rich man his gains, and can indulge in no active participation in the sfairs which belong to broad citizenship. Even the ballot-box may be tampered with, and the esseguards of the elective franchise itself may be overthrown, yet the mould-be salish and thrifty refrain from personal interest in political contests! I meah no disrespect, yet the foolish bird which hides her heaf to the san

contests! I mean no disrepect, yet the foolish bird which hides her heat to the sand and leaves all her hode exposed were infinitely wiser! I tell you that it is one of God's laws, inexorable, immutable, that even material prosperity must be built, for any hermanent success, on political good order and soundness. Like everything else which abides, it must have foundation of hoty law. Uninstructed citizens may think otherwise, and crafty rulers may encourage the thought. But the end will prove them in the wrong. Sit you, my hearer, at your fireside when lawlessness is triumphant at the cancus and the polls; linger to count your bonds and stocks when the right is calling on you to land your citizen influence to its support; and continue to do it, and you will wake ere long to find that you have no fireside and that your wealth has been plushed from your greedy grasp. All may be fair on the surface, but underneath they are kindling she volcano, and unchaining the besom of destruction. Do you not remember that when the desperadoes were at the height of their power in New York the spologist for indifference would point you to the parks and public buildings, never so well kept, and suggest that things were not as bad as they might be? But now the mass has fallen, and an indiguant people smarts under the burden of taxation which that past misgovernment makes needful, and which generations of economy will sacree remove. Or look back, if you will, at more distant bistory. So early at the early days of Rome, you will find the aspirants for the scepter flattering the people in their unconcero, and assuring them that all would be well so long as they were permitted to rule to their own impious way. They gave the people the Collecum, with its capacity for 80,000 beholders, and its hecatomos of human and basish vetime. Yet in due time came Alaric and his Gotha, and the imperial city, despite its pretended guardians, was eacked like corn bending low to the sicale. And how was it, I ask, that for so long a time of the Repoleon

low to the sicalo. And how was it, I ask, that for so long a time the Napoleonic dynasty continued to mislead France? Why, the magnificent plea was: "What if Paris is plunged into boundless debt! Is it not made the most beautiful city of Europe? What if profligacy reigns at court, and then has esten its way to the nation's heart! Is not broad 2 sous she loaf?"—and for a while that stopped the marmure. But in the speedy end they had Sedan; the Emperor a prisoner, an exile; and Prassis and the Commune yieing with each other in the destruction. a prisoner, an exile; and Prussis and the Commune vicing with each other in the destruction of even la belle Paris!

And all this is very serious to you and me. It tells us anew that there is nothing which makes even property sale and permanent material prosperity possible, except the eternal vigilance of the crizens, and their seeing to it that public affairs are rightsomely administered. Nor can that vigilant care be delegated. It is for you. It is for me. The decision by ballot is like passing judgment on each soft. One counts one. ing judgment on each soft. One counts one, and if the right lacks numbers, the question comes searchingly home. Was your vote there? Nay more, Did you, as it lay within your power, persuade your fellow men to east their influence on the righteous side? Oh, you may be sure that there is nothing in which your unterparent.

reasoned on the fallacies displayed in the composition of new creeds. He referred to the observance of Thanksgiring as a proof of continuance in the true faith of the forefathers, and rejoiced that it was so. In a beautiral descriptive and poetic passage he spoke of man drawing the lightning from the clouds and chaining it to his service. All the modero improvements were Providences of Man, and from God. Skeptics had objected to the belief in special providences on the ground that God's law would not be changed or suspended. Physical laws had been suspended by skull and intelligence to obtain a desired result; if God could not have suspended His laws, man was superior in boing able to do it for Him.—a superiority not yet knowingly attributed to man by any skeptic. In conclusion, all ware to give thanks to Him from whom were all things.

A union Thanksgiving service was held in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and Washington streets, yesterday forenoon, un-der the joint ministrations of the Revs. Messrs. Goodwin, Fallows, and Bradshaw, and Maj. Whittle. The attendance was large, and the services inferesting. After the singing of an appropriate voluntary by the quartet choir, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, in the temporary absence of the pastor, asked the Dwine blessing, and an nounced the forty-second bymu, "Praise ye the Lord before Jehovah's auful Throne," etc.

The Rev. Mr. Bradshaw read from the Scrip-tures the 111th Psalm, and offered prayer, con-

the Rev. Dr. Fallows delivered a brief address. He said he believed this Thanksgiving service a New England institution, and the nearest he could come to being a New New England institution, and the nearest he could come to being a New Englander was an Old Englander. To make up an Englishman it required Danish, Saxou, and Norman blood, and to make a true-born American it took a true-born Englishman. But to be in every sense a true American one must not confine himself to New Englishman. But to be in every sense a true American one must not confine himself to New England, but as must see the whole of the great nation to form an adequate idea of God's power and His work. He spoke eloquently of the day as a feast of thanksgiving and praise throughout the Republic, and gave thanks to the Giver of all god for the bountiful harvest of the past season. We had been exempt from pestilence, and exempt from the scourge of war, and he offered thanks for the purification of our politics. It had been a had year for cooked whisky, and he hoped the next would be much worse. We could and we would govern curselves, and, for these blessings our hearty thanks to God whe due. They perogoing to offer up taeir thanksgiving that morning, and they were going to gather around the festal board. Father, mother, children, and loved ones would be there, and some from the North and South. What joy filled the heart that morning! God was calling all together to join in the great rejoicing. The revival spirit was to sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the prodigs's would all return. The eloquent, earnest, and sincare language and manner of the speaker made his address the chief feature of the service.

speaker made his address the chief feature of the service.

Maj. Whittle was the next speaker, and he talked rapidly and smoothly, and evidently attonished his hearers more than his predecessor had done. He produced a small Rible, and said he had been looking over it to see where Thanksgiving Day originased, and found that it was not in New England; it had come from the Jowa, from their Feast of Tabernacies, and New England had adopted it. But in view of the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools, he could not see that we had much to return thanks for. Our glory that day was in the living God, and they had come together as a company of Christians to thank Him and to praise flis name. All those Thanksgiving proclamations did not bring them Services of the program from the control indicates in more surface and the service and the control indicates in the control indicates in the control indicates in the control indicates and the control parenale your follow men to east their influence on the right here will yet a such a few persons the property of the property

year, and was glad that the day was ushered in by a proclamation from the head of the Government, and not by a simple suspension of trade by the business-men. It should have been a day for the gathering of a scattered family—perhaps the only such gathering to family—perhaps the only such gathering of a scattered family—perhaps the only such gathering of a scattered family—perhaps the only such gathering the family—perhaps the graphy and railroads, as the telescope had relined the distance from the earth to the stars.
Nations ware just beginning to feel the truth uttered 1,300 years ago, that all men were but one
nation. An International Congress was possible
only at the present time. Christ would be
crowned the great prophet, as flee had been
crowned the Prince of Peace. The present generation inherited the whale results of the world's
past labors. Warriors, poets, teachers, and scientists long since dead were working for the
world of to-day by the tresults they had accomplished. The race to-day stood in the world's
great harvest, filled to reap a great harvest for
the future, on which they had bestowed he
labor.

great harvest, filled to resp a great barvest for the future, on which they had heatowed no labor.

That was the plan of Providence by which the world's great labor was to be accomplished, and each generation was to transmit something to each succeeding one. Sometimes a generation refused to do its duly, and then the march of life stopped, and it was the duly of the greatest minds to correct that evil. Just as civiloriton enlarged life, it practically lengthened life, by enabling it to gather in more knowledge.

We live in deeds, not years:
He most lives who thinks most, Fees noblest, acts the best.
How dull and prosy must life have been without newspapers to read. As ceitsons of the American people, the present generation had a wonderful work to do. It must keep colarged the thought of the rural sections, and civilize and cement the masses of the crities. What a number of teachers were employed to teach the children in the schools, and their number must be increased to effect any advancement. No greater work had eves been given to any people. With thanksgivings to dod must be muggled prayers for the conitry, and to most ecientists, were in harmony with those prayers. The best educated and most powerful brains, the great armies, the foremost scientists, were in harmony with those prayers. The best educated and most powerful brains, the great armies, the foremost scientists, were in harmony with those prayers. The best educated and most powerful brains, the great armies, the foremost scientists, were in harmony with Christianity. The English language, the most thoroughly pervaded with its spirit, was also in harmony with its. By entering that was field with the spirit of large beautiful, a pealm of thanksgiving to thim who had called him from darkness note that marvelous light.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL

GENERAL JUBILATION.

Thanksgiving Day wa san oasis in the fives of persons are taken care of there, but each one was of the opinion that be had enjoyed a regular old-skyle Thankagiving dinner, and would not regret it in the least if such a holiday were only set down in the calendar more than once a year. This is not intended as a reflection upon the ordinary table d'here at the hospital. It is be-lieved no complaints have been made on that score. But yeaterday was an extra day every-where, and the Warden of the hospital was not behind the managers of our charitable institutions in providing for the waits of his boarders. Each ward was neatly decorated with flowers, hanging in festions from the walls, with mostoes in various designs and colors, and, in one or two cases, with barners. Unlike most sick rooms, the light of many a wan and pale-faced man and woman. There was a table in each ward bountifully spread with good things, some of them the gifts of friends of the hospital, including Dr. Poweli and Dr. Miller. In the culinary department were presented scenes of the most lively keys, chickens, and other viands for the tables ficiated in that capacity in the hospital for years, and who ought to know, and of course do know, just how to get up Tasaksziving dinners. Nearly everybody was happy except a poor fellow away up in the third story who was in the

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Additional reinforcem

to the number of 1,305 men, were embarked for SPANISH VICTORIES

rant of a judicious repre-emancipation, prove im-

will be if the Crown

sentative system, with emand

possible for the pacification of the Cubans."

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER-SEIZUR

LONDON, Nov. 26—6 a. m.—The Berlin corre-

condent of the Morning Post states that the police are searching the houses of the Socialist

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

St. Louis Nov. 25.—Judge Stauloy Mathews, President of the Railroad Convention, has appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to prepare the address to Congress provided for by the resolutions adopted by the Convention; The Hon. James O. Broadhead of Missouri, Chairman; the Hon. R. W. Thompson of Indiana, the Hon. J. H. Kennard of Louisiana, Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, Peter Cooper of New Yora, Gen. Joseph R. Anderson of Virginia, Col. William Johnson of North Carolina, D. Felsenherd of California, A. G. Ciofton of Texas, H. G. Smith of Tenneasee, Gen. J. E. Johnston of Georgia, and G. K. Marshall of Mississippi. Judge Mathews is also a member of the Committee, in accordance with the provision of the resolution.

C. C. & i. C.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—It is reported that
new complications have arisen in regard to the
financial troubles of the Columbus, Chicago & Indi-

and meet representatives of the r ad at Evans-ville to morrow to consummate negotiations for the completion of the road.

great city, the Nowsboys' and Bootblacks' to was not forgotten. It stands on Quincy at, near Fifth avenue, a true and living unsent to a noble charity. In this Home, through kindly influences and liberal stran teachings, the poor, unfortunate little lerar and newsboy, who can claim no rooffor his covering, save the broad canopy of ten, with the curbatone for a pillow whereon by his head, finds kindly shelter and care, ministrations of good people are shown and to an extent that is noteworthy and sendable. t city, the Newsboys' and Boo

e poor Arab who gathers a few pennics and carrous if elihood by peddling papers or ing boots, is brought within the bounds of zation and is made a good and honest citi-

vilization and is made a good and honest cition of, and often proves his appreciation by beming an ornament and honor to society.

These poor wars were not forgotten yearday. Superintendent Hooke stated that
think the Home would be without the
stated that particularly glunner; but Wedgesty evening the goodles and substanals came pouring in. First there would be a
ng at the door-bell, and some person, of perperson every limited means, would leave a turkey,
the name chickens, and duors, and bunches of
they, and crauberries, and froits, until the
order are stored to repletion, and all the young
arts within were made glad by the prospects
a good, wholesome, and substantial Thanksving duner. Alples came in by the barrel,
abos by the boxes, and cranberries by the

the boys ever had a good time, they had it, redw. They sat dive to their dinner at 12:83, and had those who contributed food been present, they would have appreciated that "it was more blessed to than to receive." The humble offerings at the stime of Charty were appreciated hearfuly relianed. It is scarcely necessary sy that the amnable Superintendent, Mr. of tooked happy, and that he said the Ma-Mrs. Hooke, did their best, and gave the amnable chance to cript themselves to their the content.

am is change to enjoy themselves to their te' content. ter dinner, the lads went to the readingter dinner, the lads went to the readingtor gymnasium, as they saw fit, and made a 
use Thanksgiving-day of it in their own 
and rollicaing way. They had 
regressimme prepared for the evening, 
h "was a grand dramatic and minexhibition given in the leature-room of 
dome. A stage had been improvised and 
ary painted, one of which was a view of 
boin street, looking south from Madison, 
fave a very good picture of The Transar, 
floomed buildings; all painted by the boys. 
There were costumes, gorgeous in the exthere were contumes, an painted by the boys, to say the least also manufactured at the and, by the aid of these and natural tal-e boys managed to laye a pleasant time, we an enjoyable enter annuent.

AT THE UNLICH ORPHAN ASYLUM, ling street, corner of Centre, the chiled all the little nice les of which they ond. The insutution contained thirty-

o inmates, varying in age from 2 to 14 years, sere was no show or display made, but the tile folks thoroughly appreciated the kindess of the management, and entered artily into the enjoyment of the affair. The area was partaken of quietly, no one being seent except the officers of the institution. It is provided from the resources of the Asylum, a was all that could be desired.

AT THE NUMBERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM, haved on Burling street, near Willow, the was fittingly observed. A dinner consist, of thickey, chickens, etc., was voided and served about 1 c'clock. The ylum contained 106 immates, ranging in age contained 100 immates, ranging in age months to 14 years. Scarcely ever was applier lot of httle ones congregated table. They are with great zest, and e spr it of thankfulness. In the even-

This was followed by the serving of refresh-ments, and altogether the day was a memorable one at the institution.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

OLIVET CHURCH.
THEIR THANKSOIVING DINNER.
On South Dearborn street, between Polk and Taylor, the Olivet Baptist (colored) congregation have recently erected a four-story brick church edifice, of, which a description has been previously published in The Taibune. The building is plain but substantial, and is not yet completed, and will not be for some weeks to come. Underneath the church proper are three store-rooms on the ground floor, which are offered for rent. Up-stairs, besides the church, are a led une-room, reception-rooms, church-parlors, and offices.

The lecture-room is only partially ready for becapancy, and here the Bev. Richard R. De Baptiste, the pastor of the church, held first services on Wednesday evening, which proved interesting to the participants. The church building and grounds have cost a great deal of money, and to complete and furnish the house of worship the congregation was compelled to incur a deot of \$17,000, in which dilemms if now hade itself, and with hard times to pull it back. The members of the flock are not of the class that may be termed rich, but consist of the betler class of our colored population, and their pastor is a very energetic laborer in the Lord's ribeyard.

In order to raise the wind, so to speak, or, in

ribeyard.

In order to raise the wind, so to speak, or, in other words, to gather in some money to belp pay its debt, the congregation yesterday gave a Thanksgiving dinner free to everybody who was silling to pay 50 cents. It was a solid and substantial meal, gotten up by the fair ones of the dock, who worked hard for the success of the affair. They con ributed liberally themselves of turkeys, deshes, knives, forks, spoous, celety, and other et cetera and in that way managed to make the affair a grand and deserved success.

to make the affair a grand and deserved success.

Dinner was served in the yet uncarpeted thurch perfors, and tasted from 12 to 4 o'clock in the afternoop. It was very creditable and enjoyable, and those who invested in the dunner resived the worth of their money. The tables were land with immaculately white cloths, and fairly groaned with the succetantials and delicative process of the preast just as they desired. Then there was the pastry, as only colored coles helped their dark-hued beaux to a drumstick, or a little of the breast just as they desired. Then there was the pastry, as only colored coles can make it. Sand minors pice, and plum pudding. There was a great deal of these dainties compelacently stowed away. Previous to commercing the repeat the Rev. Mr. Re Baptists offered up thanks and asked a blessing on the church and congregation.

In the evening a grand entertainment, consisting of an "Old Folkes" Concerte, "was given in the lecture-room by members of the congregation. The hall was crowded, and the cougand sayings were thoroughly reliabled by the andience. 'Quite s'handsome sum was realized.

AT THE JAIL.

AMONG THE CONVICTS.

Whatever occasion for thanksgiving other people might have had yesterday, very certainly its queer folks who inhabit the county prison ind little need to exhibit any gratitude. To the motieverew of deprayed men and women who occupy cells in the jail one day is like another, and day elter day passes without any break in the dial monotony of prison-life. There is no ter day passes without any break in the monotony of prison-life. There is no wis-igneet of holidays. When the outside is making merry, feasting, and abstaining abor, the people who are cooped up in one by process of law know little or grof what is going on beyond the wallands have no rights, and few privileges. Cook County Julies a model matitution of the state are thick and its regulations and. The management of its immates has

been reduced to such a science that scarcely anything is left to be desired in the way of neefulness or economy. The expenditures have been calculated and limited down to the last cent. Any extra appropriations for food, therefore, even on such a general feast-day as Thankegiving, would be abound, as they are impossible. The dinner yesterday was of the broad plain description, and was served in the primitive style adopted in all such institutions. Mush and mi k, with a chunk of meat, formed the principal, and in fact the only.

IN GENERAL. IN ILLINOIS.

Special Disratch to The Chicago Tribune, Onesten, Ill., Nov. 25.—National Thanksgivin was to some extent observed here to-day. The Post-Office and several places of business were closed, and religious services were held at St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

SPRINGFIELD, Special Dispatch to The Coiscaso Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Coiscaso Tribune.

Springfield, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day
was celebrated by a general suspension of busi

ness. The State offices, banks, etc., were closed

ness. The State offices, banks, etc., were closed.

LANALLE.

Spacial Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 25.—The public schools have been closed to-day, and there has been a general suspension of business.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 25.—Thanksziving Day was generally observed at Octawa. All the leading business houses were closed.

ALTON.

\*\*Second Disposes here closed.

\*\*ALTON. III., Nov. 25.—Than sgiving Day was very generally observed in this city to-day, business of all kinds being very generally suspended. The Rev. T. G. Freids, pastor of the Baptist Church, preached the Thanksgiving sermon at the Congregational Church, all the different denominations attending.

A LITTLE POFF FOR MADISON WILLINGLY PRINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Crisage Triums.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving-Day was generally observed as a holidar with a good attendance at the churches, a general suspension of business, and sundry entertainments, the youth having good time ekating on Monona Bay. The most notable discourse was at the union service of several congregations by union service of several congregations by
the Rev. C. H. Richards, of the Congregational Church, who, from the text"Beantiful for Situation" eloquently treated of
Madison, her glary and her needs, speasing of
her beauty as her chief capital, and suggessing
how to make the most of it and render this a
model Capital, physically, socially, intellectually,
and politically. In speaking of our growth as rapid
compared with the older cities of the country,
he said it was far behund some of the young
monsters in the neighborhood, a dishus referred
to your city. When we came to Inicago, a modhole andaciously winning the charter
of a city in the very year
our first log house was built, and
by a succession of stupendous jumps becoming in forty years to the position of one of the
cities of the world, with a po unition of nearly
lialf a million, and a rush of business which it
makes one apoplectic to think of, our little city
looks small in comparison.

MILWACKER.

Streetal Manatch to the Charmo Tribune.
MILWACKER.

MILWACKER.

MILWACKER being all private, newspaper, and public offices and stores being shut.
Church services were generally heid.

# MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
LANSING, Mich., Nov. 25.—To-day was generally observed. Business was suspended. Union pervices were held. Lady Washington and her Court in 1776 was exhibited in the State-House

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Thankegiving was observed in this city by a general suspension of business and services in most of the churches. The weather was very beautiful, and the day passed off with nothing unusual to mark its occurrence.

THE EAST.
THE NEW ENGLAND CITYES.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was observed in this and in all other New England cities today by a complete suspension of business. The observance of the day was more general, than usual.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—There has been no tusiness transacted here to-day. All the Departments were closed, as they will be to-morrow.

THE SOUTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was generally observed, and the attendance at church was large. About noon rain commenced falling, and has continued since.

LOUISVILLE, EV., Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was more generally observed than it has been for many years. Most all business was suspended.

ABROAD.

AMERICANS AT BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 a. m.—A special from Berlin reports that the American residents and visitors held a Thanksgiving service in that city vesterday. The sermon was preached by the Bev. Dr. Thompson.

THE WEATHER. Washington D. C., Nov. 26—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Mississippi Valleys, high barometer, brisk and

CHICAGO, Nov. 25,							
Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind	1.	Rain Wther.	1
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:00 p. m.			43 1	s. E., fre	sh'	Fair.	3
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ort Garry	. 30.1		S. W	., light.,		Clear.	ŧ
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mbina	50 1	3.00	ST. W	., fre-h.	.02	Tureat'ning.	
rquette.	99 4	10	Chiles	., 11961.		Cleur.	

TELEGRAPHIC SREVITIES.

An Indiana Amateur Press Association was from dis indianapolis to-day by fourteen voting mee was are struggling for fame in publications issued for love, not money.

Prof. A. C. Shortridge, President of the Pur-dus University, in Indiana, has placed his res-ignation in the hands of the Trustees. His reasons for resigning are not public, but it is reported that they are based upon the con-tinued opposition which has been made to his administration by several parties.

A SIRIKE ENDED.

Atmany, Nov. 25.—An extensive airike among knitting-mill operatives at Amsterdam, N. Y. has ended, they having submitted to reduced

### FOREIGN.

Rumors of Military Action on the Eastern Question Exciting England.

Report that Great Britain Has Bought a Large Interest in the Snez Canal.

Mr. Disraeli's Speech at the Recent Banquet of the Lord Mayor of

The Santiago Butcher Burriel Ignored by an English Diplomat.

Don Carlos Evidently Getting Into the Spani Equivalent of Our " Last Ditch."

CREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Keening Globe says "Our stock market has been greatly prejudiced by a rumor which was circulated to-day that Parliament will be summoned to consider the Eastern question, particularly with reference to Egypt. We have been able to learn that the rumor is unfounded." The Evening Standard, in its financial column ears: "The market closed dull. A rumor has been circulated that a British fleet has been ordered to the Mediter-

STILL ANOTHER STORM There has been a heavy and disastrous gal on the coast of Pifeshire. Some fishing boats were lost. Sixteen fishermen are known to have been drowned, and fourteen are missing.

The Mercantile Back of Leeds has failed, with labilities estimated at \$350,000. ENGLAND BUYING AN INTEREST TO PROTECT IN

ENGLAND BUYING AN INTEREST TO PROTECT IN

LONDON, Nov. 26-5:30 a. m.—The Times
says it has reason to believe that
the British Government has bought from
the Khedive of Egypt 24,000,000 worth
of shares of the Suez Causi Company,
and that the Egyptian Government is
authorized to draw on Rothschilds at sight for
the amount. This announcement is the substance of a telegram received by the Bank of
Egypt from the Alexandria branch. The Times
adds that the Khadive made the offer and the
Bruish Government succepted it, subject to the Bruish Government accepted it. subject to the approval of Parliament. The Khedive's bolding which is thus sold consists of 177,000 out of 400,

approval of Farliament. The Rective's bolting which is thus sold consists of 177.000 out of 400,000 shares into which the capital stock of the Company is divided.

MR. DISPARLI'S SPECH AT THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

At the banquet at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day, Nov. 9, Mr. Dispaeli, responding to the teast, "Her Majesty's Minister," said:
A year ago, my Lord Mayor, when I had the honor or addressing your predecessor, the country was sgitated with rumors of wars, and wars that we were told were to be carried on in the centre of Europe, and between its most civilized communities. I ventured then to say, on the part of the Government, that it was not only our hope, but our belief, that war would not ensue; and that the country might depend upon our utmost efforts to prevent such a calamity. War has not ensued, my Lord; and as to any share her Majesty's Ministers may have had in the prevention of that evil, all that I will say of it is this—that it is one of which they are not ashamed.

I will say of it is this—that it is one of which they are not ashamed.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

Had it fallen to my lot, my Loid Mayor, perhaps only a month ago to have reighted you on itianks for this bonor, I should, perhaps, have had to announce a war between this country and one, friendly relations with which it is the interest and wish of the citzens of London especially to maintain and cherish. A war with China, which was then impending, would have been a war with a country with which, of all others, England would not be placed in collision. We have so wish to invade or appropriate their territory. Atthough I cannot but believe that any military proceedings on our part with them must be certain of success, the result, though successful, would be scarcely triumphast. Besides, it is our interest to strengthen the cen ralized Government which seemed to be prepared to make war upon us, and which always becomes more feeble when war is waged by them. The good sense of the Chinese Government, and in a great degree the energy and resource of her hajesty's himister in that country, have, I believe, prevented that evil, and I think we may fairly count now upon that calamity not occurring. For myself, I have always been of opinion, that the longer peace was maintained with Cains the greater was the chance of that peace being ring. For myself, I have always been or opinion, that the longer peace was maintained with Caina the greater was the chance of that peace being permanent, because the more the people are entered to be a communication with

Europe, the more contented and less-troublesome they become to that Central Government
which it is our wish and interest to strengthen.

THE HEREMOOVINIAN TRANSACTION.

My Lord Mayor, I wish I could say with regard to foreign affeirs nearer home that they
were in a position as satisfactory as I think we
may now consider our relations with China. It
would be an affectation to pretend that a partial
revolt in a province of European Turkey has
locogati about a state of affairs which in that
jart of the world very often becomes critical. In
the present instance, the wise forbearance of the
great powers immediately interested in the quesition—a wise forbearance to which I begt o offer
my most sincere testimody, and which cannot be
too highly appreciated—produced an effect so
happy that at one moment, some menths ago, we
had a right to believe that this serious disturbance would immediately cosse. My Lood Mavor,
an unfortunate event which I will not dwell
upon—the financial catastrophe of one of
our allies—revived the capiting struggle,
gave a new aspect to all the
circumstances, and created bopes and fears in
quarters and in ciceles which before that did not
exist. It is impossible to deny that circumstances of this character are citical, but for my own
part I have still great confidence in that forbearance to which I have referred. I believe that it
will continue to be averaled, and I have my other
result, and, therefore, I will only any that the interests which the imperial powers have in this
question no doubt are more direct than those of
Great Britain, but, though more direct, they are
not more considerable; and those to whom the
conduct of your affairs is now intrusted, are
deeply conscious of the nature and the magniinterests which the imperial powers have in this
deeply conscious of the nature and the magniinterests which the imperial powers have an
interest they are resolved to guard and
maintain.

\*\*HE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.\*

My Lord Mayor, I will advert for a moment to
a

CASUALTIES

Attending the Wreck of the Pacific. omen with Death Staring at Them

of a Child. A Wife's Implorations for the Retentiof Her Husband in a Boat.

Weeping Over the Loss

he Huddling Together and Chattering of this Chinese Passengers.

There is avery processor of another confederation of should and anotheries being established to do the Arica which winded power to our compire and diffuse immense advantage to the world in general. These are the acts of a Government that has confidence in the Colonial Empire of Great Britain, who, instead of behaving, as some have believed, that it was an achievative incombrance on our resources and relitant life, feel, on the contrary, that it ought to be to England a source of wealth, of power, and of glory. And pursuing that policy, we indicated ast wear awise confidence that year after year the relations between our colonial fellow subjects and ourselves will increase in interest, in sympathy, and advantage.

My Lord Mavor, I hardly live to advert to domestic conditions, because it may easily be supposed I can scarcely do so without touching on matters of that personal character which on occasions like the present we wish to avoid. But at the same time it would be a very imperfect elected of the state of England if I did not, however slightly, tonen upon the events, the legislative and public events, which have occurred since I last had the honor of addressing your predecessor. I will say, therefore, only shortly, what I trust will not be challenged, that at this period of the year, is the month of November, it is peripage sasier to come to a calm decision upon the merits of the political events of Parliament than it is either in the excitement and exhausthon of a session; and I think I am not using the Israuage of exaggeration when I say that the verdict of the people,—an improvement which, after all, is the only eate foundation of all social happiness and political satisfaction,—or, whether we have attempted to put an end to those mismaders and one end. We are sometimes told that the wearness of that policy is that we have counted on the co-THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.

The Daily Brilish Colonist of the 9th inst...
published at Victoria (B. C.), contains an interview with Henry F. Jelly, the first survivor of the Pacific who was ploked up by the Messenger-He gives a graphic description of some of the harrowing scenes that came under his observation. He says that if the crash he heard while lying in bed was caused by a collision with ac-other ship, it was a very slight one. He is posi-tive, however, that on gaining the deck he saw, on the starboard quarter, three lights as from a vessel. He heard no hail. The weather was not foggy at that time. The wind was fresh, but the sea smooth. He was told that there had been a collision, and that the was fresh, but the sea smooth. He was told that there had been a collision, and that the steamer had custained no damage. Previous to gaing on dock the first time he heard the bells to stop and then reverse the engines. When he reached the dock the steamer was going ahead again. Passengers were told not to be alarmed, that there was no danger. And matters queeted thus. Mr. Jelly went back to his state-room, and was getting too bed when he folt the ship give a sudden lurch, and heard a rush of water. He again went on deck, and discovered that the ship was sinking. He saw Cart. Howell standing in his room, and asked him "Where do you keep your blue lights?" The captain answered, "In the pitot-house." Mr. Jelly went, there and found the wheel deserted, and the ahip steering widity, while the engines were still working. He barned four hights and then saw people getting into the boats. He saw a boat (the launch) into which the somen were being placed, and took his stand there, and asw Mirs. Otis Parsons assisted in. Mrs. Parsons was bewaiting the death of her child, a lattle boy of a year and half, which she sand a man half fallen on and stilled instantly. Another lady (supposed from the description to be Miss. Alicia Mandeville, Mirs. Parsons sister), stood by her and also wept bitterly at the child's death. Mr. Jelly says he helped a young lally way, from the description, must have been Mrs. Fanny Palmer, of this city, into the launch. A number of the ship's crew crowded into the boat, which was in charge of Chief. Engineer Rouston. They were remonstrated with, and reolled that they were there to look after the lades, and ordersd-all the men to get out of the boat, but would not go themsolves. They seized one man—a passenger—whose wife was in the boat, but would not go themsolves. They seized one man—a passenger—whose wife was in the boat, but would not her grave.

Some one came along at this moment and said: "Two of the boats have got off on the other they be employers or employed—whether they be innilords or tenants, our policy has had the same and one end. We are sometimes told that the weakiness of that policy is that we have counted on the cooperation of our fellow-subjects. That, in my opinion, is its strength; and I have received even this day proofs of the confidence that we placed in the sense and spirit of the people of England, advancing the cause which we are advocating, and carrying into effect the measures which we passed with a vigor, a unanimity, and a heartfelt sentiment, which no compulsory legislation one ever secore. My Lord Mayor, I am told sometimes that the policy of the present Government is not sufficiently startling and molodramatic for the temper of the people of England. I cannot say that I agree with that opinion. I telieve that a policy that diminishes the death-rate of a great nation is a feat as considerable as any of those decisive battles of the world that generally decide nothing. Gen. Quesada has captured San Cristobal, with all the Carlist positions in the neighborhood of

Pampelina.

LOOG LIVE THE KING!

MADRID, NOV. 25.—The municipality of Vittoriase preparing to receive King Alfonso on his way to the front.

"THE HENNEMY IS IN PROST OF YE."

HENDAYE, NOV. 25.—Don Utrlos has issued a proclamation exhorting his soldiers to an energetic resistance against the fresh attack of the Northern Army. But they would not allow him to get in again. All this time the ship was settling, settling into her grave.

Some one came along at this moment and said:

"Two of the boats have got off on the other side." They then tried to let this boat down from the davits, but they could not. As the ship settled, however, the launch reached the water, and some brave spirit standing on the deck cut the fastenings loose with an ax. The boat rois for a moment, and, as the sea was still smooth and the boat well provided with cars, it was hoted that she would get clear. Unfortunately, however, the launch had been illed with water during the day (for reasons that will be presently explained), and was more than half ful now. The weight of water and people, therefore, caused the boat to careen, and she turned completely over, amid the shriets of the women, and the desparing cries of the men. Mr. Jelly and four other men managed to clamuer on the boat's bott mas she came up; but the poor women, weighed down by their clothes, could not avail themselves of that for lo in hope, and speedily disappeared. About this time our informant observed the steamer settling down on the port side—that is, the side on which he and the others were ficating on the decks at the time.

The Chinese, who numbered about fifty, had Northern Army.

OURSADA'S FIGTORY.

An official dispatch from Gen. Quesada announces that Pannelma has been completely receased. After these days fighting twelve battalions of Carlists were routed with a heavy loss.

The Imparcial staces that 7,000 persons in Spain, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, will send goods to the Philadelphis Exposition.

ELECTRON, Nov. 26—7 a. m.—A special to the Daily Telegraph from Madrid says that Mr. Layard, the British Minister, while recently traversing Bilbao, refused to receive a visit from Gen. Barriel, the butcher of Santiago de Cuba, who is Centain-General of that province. It is recorded that the Spainsh Minister, of State has remonstrated with Mr. Layard for his action in this matter.

The CUBAN QUESTION.

Dismolab is the New York Herald.

with Mr. Layard for his action in this matter.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Discalch to the New York Herald...

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Madrid. Nov. 18, correspondence of the Daily News saws: "The tidings with regard to Cuba are serious enough in all conscience. There can be no doubt but that the ultimatum of the United States to the Spaniards will be. Sell of fight. Every one a finite that the distance of the property o carrying with her at least two persons, who were standing on the decks at the time.

The Chinese, who numbered about fifty, had huddled near the smoke-stack, whither they had dragged their baggage, and had kept up an incessans and light conversation while the exciting access were being enacted. When the snip broke in two and sank buseath the waves, these coor scentres, sank with her. The surface of that it would cost Affonso his throne to listen to the idea of the sale of the Island of Cuba at a moment when the Spanish sation is enjoying peace. The time for S ain to think of seiling poor creatures sank with her. The surface of the water was presently covered with wreckage from the lots theamer, to some of which men and women clung with that tenacity which only a tecling of despair can impart. The shricks and cries at this moment were dreadful. The wind and sea were raging, and the poor people addit on "Old Desan's melanchol's waste "were washed by every wave that broke. At this moment Mr. Jelly saw the top of the pilothoused with a man seated upon it. He misde an effort and reached it. He fund the occupant to be a large man, evidently an American, with full black whasters and mistacle. The two drifted away from the scane of the wreck and were soon out of sight of the other unfortunates.

The hands employed on the dredger kay that when the lacific passed out on Thursday she had a decided last to starboard and stered so badly that the remars was made that something must be wrong with her. At Port Townsend, it is said, the vassed leaked so badly that the remars was made that something must be wrong with her. At Port Townsend, it is said, the vassed leaked so badly that there were 5 feet of water in has lower hold, and that the grain was not put, down these for fear of damaging it. If this statement be correct the hist is accounted for.

THE STORY OF CAPT, SAWYER, OF THE ORPHEUS.

The following extracts were taken from the story of Charles Sawyer, master of the Orpheus. He says that at half-rast 9 on the evoluing of Nov. 4 "a light was reported on the port bow. The second mate, who was in charge of the deck, altered her course to southwest by west, and brought the light on the starboard bow. I went on deck and saw a steamer's masthead light; I could see an oclored lights, but sweet and brought the sliph on the starboard bow and brought the slip up to west southwest, with the yards equare and the sails about to hand a single of the deck, altered her course to southwest by west, and brought see of the sails about four and a half points on the starboard bow, blew her whisting and topatian becista Paris, Nov. 25.—The journals of this city have been officially warned that they will be have been officially warned that they will be prosecuted if they reproduce M. De Cassagnac's speech to the Bonapartists of Belleville. Proceedings have already been taken against Le Gaulois and this evening Le Pays was seized.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Paris, Nov. 9.—The receipts of the Treasury during October, as calculated at the Ministry of Finance, were 12,000,000f over the estimate, thus making the total excess of the past ten months 82,000,000f, and foreshadowing an excess of nearly 110,000,000f for the whole year. This excess covers by more than 40,000,000f the deficit existing at the Beginning of the year, and not met by any fresh tax. It is one of the most flour-ship financial situations ever known in France, and an argument against those who allege that the present regime is incompatible with the prosperity of the country.

financial troubles of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, and that the first-mortage bondholders have issued the following notice: "The delay in obtaining the necessary amount of signatures to the first-mortgage bondholders agreement of Feb. 23, 1875, has induced a considerable number of subscribers to withdraw from it and organize moder a new agreement. As there is no longer any probability of completing the original agreement, we hereby notify bondholders that we withdraw it, and shall consider their functions as a committee to have terminated." AN INDIANA ROAD.

Greenel Danatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. Nov. 25.—The New York Failroad Construction Company will take hold of the
Lake Erie, Evansville & Southwestern fiailroad.

STEAM CARS AND STREET CARS.

WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 25.—A yard engine belonging to the Baltimore & Ohio Rairoad Company collided with a street car in this city. The car was thrown from the frick and several of the scoupanis had bones troked, and were otherwise injured, some seriously, however.

TERRIGLE KEROSENE ACCIDENT.

PHILADELIPHIA, Nov. 25.—This morning a coalcil of fluid lamp exploded in the bed-room of Mrs. Charlotte Ches. of Camben, N. J. The lamp was sixting on the mantal and burst. The fluid was thrown over the carpet, and immediately ignited. Lamin Chem. aged 18, spring out of bed and rushed to the

MONTARIL Nov. 25.—To-day Judge Beandry dismissed the Rev. Gavin Lang's action to gain possession of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church, on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection win the Church of Scotlaod. The same ruling applies to the action against the widows and orphads funds.

door to call for help, when her night-riotise at the She then opened a second-story wind from which she either jumped or fell, and was inved so terribly that the ded in a minute. The clubes of the motion at a fire, and before assistance could be rendes she too was so dreadfully burned that she pired to-day. William Caew, son of the demoas was severely burned.

Special Corrections of The Chicago Debune,
Lansing, A. Nov. 24. - Michael Marrand
wife were scripped, and pathage fatally, injured
by their fear mining, and pathage fatally, a mile
west of the city.

SPORTING. A WOLL

THE TRICGER.
TARGET-SHOOTING NEAR STRINGTINED, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.
III Now 25.—The Gover

Springerist, Ill., Nov. 25.—The Governor's Guard larger-shooting took plans to day at Oak Ridge Park. The Company's prize-badge was won by Frank Whilams. (The line of Buen's special prize-badge was taken by Charles Post.

PEDESTRIANISM.
A TOUNS O'LEARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Treatme.
Orrawa, Ill. Nov. 25.—This moreone C. P.
Hobert, a lad aged 15, walked 1 mile in nine
minutes and twenty-five seconds, on the county
fair-grounds race-track. A large number of
speciators witnessed the performance.

LORD HOUGHTON.

How He Was Interviewed at Was

Ington.

Washington Capital.

Lord Houghton—old Outco, as he is lovin called—has been types a visit to Washington, guest of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton. I

guest of Sir Edward and Lady Thernton. The most entertaining event that marked our noble buffer's visit was an attempt made by a newspaper man to get his views.

Lord H. was sitting in the elegant drawing-rooms of the English Legation, when a card was brought in and handed to the solemn old subject of Her Gracious Misjesty. Supposing the card to represent some one of the several distinguished Americans to whom be had been introduced, 'Outon said, "Show the gentleman in."

This was not at all necessary, for the gentleman had shown himself in, being at the heets of the servant. He was a slender, them-reed looking youth of 40 or the reabouts, and advancing briskly, he seized 'Outon's right hand, and working it up and down like a pump-handle, he cried

"How are ye, me Lord? Hope you're well.

-was telegraphed to-day to get your views."

"My views?"

"Exactiv; distinguished nobleman name
written in the annals of fame. American people
anxious to have your views."

"Gawd bless my soul?" gasped the sufferer.

"Yes, precisely; no doubt He will. But we
did not want so much a theological expression of
your views as a political or social one, you see.

Now, what is your view at to the course of Engiand, in case we call Spain to account for her
brutal treatment of Cuba?"

Lord Houghton gazed about him bewildered.

He was alone—ra ner old and fluffy. It was
dreadful—worse than a first-class carriage with
a woman in it. The reporter mistook the look,
of course.

a woman in it. The reporter mistock the look, of course.

"Oh, never fear; we are alone. Thermton won't hear ma, and it makes no difference if he did. Now, what course will England take in case, we make the demand—".

"Gawd bless my soul," responded Lord Houghton, "I don't know," "Exactly, that's it exactly; wait a bit while I note it down;" and then he wrote. "Now, here it is," he added, reading: "Lord Houghton says it will be extremely rechematine and will be the course of the English Ministry in case the Government of the United States should demand a cessation of hostimies in Caba, or recognize belligerent rights in the patriots."

Then the reporter added: "You see, my Lord, I like a gentleman I injective to lead at I report so be can have no cause for complaint. So much for Cuba. Now, my Lord, but the wait of the Prince of Wales to India any political signifusance?"

"Cawd bless my soul, how should I know?"

the supposition expressed that Wales had been sent out of England to break off a sadder but disgraceful domestic infidelity—"

At that point poor old Houghton fell back in a fit, fortmately tumbling noto an arm-chair. The enterprising reporter buried to a table where a bottle of wine and some glasses were. He drank three and then threw the fourth in the face of the Lord. Tord Houghton revived with a yell that brought in the entire force of the Legation."

"Lord Houghton," said the reporter, putting away his notes and taking his hat from the door, "had an attack of apoplexy while gying me some very important views; better put him in mustard and a hot brick to the small of his afistoratic back. He'll be better in a day or so; them I will call and finish the interview." And then be withdraw, leaving the diplomatic bulls in a porfect maze of astonishment.

SUICIDE.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—Mark Harper, Sheriff of Hamilton County, Ill., committed spicide at McLesneboro yesterday by shooking himself. Financial embarrassment was the cause.

Penal busines to the Changon Propuse.

Lebanon, O., Nov. 25.—A prisoner confined in the Uninty Juli here named Louis Shaw, tharged with attempting to kill his wife a short time ago, committed spicide this morning by cutting his threat from ear to ear with a panknife, killing himself instantly.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26.—In the National Grange, afternoon and evening sessions, the only resolution of importance under consideration was the following:

Resolved, That we hereby pray and sak the Congress of the United States to remove these heavy turness from the nocks of the people by forthwith repealing the law creating the National Banks, and to withdraw their issues from the countries and substitute the Government issues, commonly called greenbacks, in their seed.

michael Angelo.

A writer in Elackoood gives us an esterialning but of gossip concerning Michael Angelo method of working. He says that through his impatience Michael Angelo ruined blocks after block of marble by working with too great vehemeuce near the surface. He further says: "Too eager to errive as a point where his true genius would find play, he assailed the marble with such violence that he olten struck of pieces which trended into the just limits of the surface; and, as they could not be replaced, he was forced to finish as he could—not as he would. Had be confined himself more to elaborating ms work in clay, and then intrusted the blocking out in marble to mechanical workmen, we should have had not only a much larger number of grand works by him, but they would have been freer of great defeets. For instance, the back of the head of Moses has been obtained away until it is an impossible head. Again, the David is sacrificed to the exigencies of the marble. And the bead of his famous Day was probably left unfinished because he perceived that it was turned beyond the limit parmitted to nature without treaking the neck."

was turned coyond the ment permitted to mayore without treaking the neck."

Purchase of a Meissonier by A. T. Stewart.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of this care, has beinglif for 200,000 francs (\$60,000 gold) the latest work of Meissonier, which is now on its way to this country. It represents a regiment of Franch cuirassiers going into tattle and saluting their chief, Napoleon I., who is seen stonding on a hill in the centre of the seens. The troop of horsemen covers almost the whole foreground, the meanest figures being about 18 mobes high. The excited and warfile appearance of the soldiers, in marked contrast with the couls and dignified exterior of the great Nayoleon, is said to be admirably portuged. This painting, the largest meassonier has yet down, being offest long, was begun in the latter part of 1863. In 1867, when the work was far from being completed the srist was offered 150,000 france for 1869 into the trist was offered 150,000 france for 1869 in the painting was declined, and the vorth, will incomplete, was declined, and the vorth, will incomplete, was confined as the Vienna Exposition. The offerware was finished in September.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

forrib'e Murder Perpetrated in Bagnio Near Oquawka, 111

A Sort of Bill-Sikes End, with Fiendish Exaggerations.

Probability that the Murderer Will Re Brought Before Chief Justice Lyach

OQUAWKA, Ill., Nov. 25. Rumors has affoat all day here that the Vigilant Co were collecting for a raid on our County Jail, on the Codaty farm, 11/2 miles from flow. Touch Sheriff Bell is on quardithers with about wanty specials. A man coming in from the country this evening came across a camp of about such men in the woods, about 2 miles southeast of

men in the woods, about 2 miles contrast of the jail. The prospect now is that Bill Lee will not answer at rol-call to morrow morning.

Burlington (Ia.) Hawk-Eye, Nm. 24.

Yesterday morning the Hawk-Eye published an account of a horrible murder at the bagoic on the Illinois shore, as furnished by an eventuation of the female investigation of the female investigation of the female investigation of the semale investigation. of the female inmates of the establishment be-low the bridge had been murdered and throw into the river, and that the several witnesses of the deed had been forced to keep it a secre-

through fear of the awful yang cance of the per petrafor.

Monday afternoon the establishment waspulled and the inmates taken to the Henderson County Jail at Oquawka, and yesterday morning Chie. of Police Johnson, of this city, went, up to the place, taking with him the man Branier, who had first given information of the affair. Arraying at Oquawka, the Chief proceed straighter that the place of the second straighter and interpretated and the second straighter. it Oquawas, the Cities prograted oach to the jail and interrogated oach to the jail and women who were accused of being w the three women who were accused of being wis nesses to the murder, and, after many evision and subterfuges, the girls gave up all bases of concealment, and corroborated in every particular the awful story as told by Dan Brazier to Ald. Hunt. One of the first told how, twe weeks ago Saturday night, Bill Lee was in Jessi McCarty's room, up-stairs; how some difficulty arose, and how Lee grassed the unfortunate woman by the har and pulled her out of bed, how he kicked and pounded her and the from the hought Brazier and another me in the house to her rescue; how they found the door locked, and Lee threatened them with instant death if they antered the room; how he finally dragged her down stairs into the kinchen, still screaming for help, and there, with a drawn revolver, defied all interference until he had finished his terrible work and made the room a very slaughter-house, furning with human gore. The poor girle boat was broken, her neck was broken, one of her eyes stamped out her temp's proken in, her face stamped out to temp's proken in, her face stamped out be temp's proken in, her face stamped out for temp's proken in, her face stamped out to the head noon the kitchen floor. Then it was picked in and lar the awful story as told by Dan

easeted on the premises so shortly previous to their arrival. Lee, accompanied by Brance, too one of the skirfs, and, rowing the carrie of the murdered woman out into the change, three is

murdered woman out into the changel, threw it overboard into the dark waters, and then returned to the house.

After this confession, the admission of the two other women was easily obtained, and though none of them had communication with each other, or with Braner, previous to the confession, the stories tailled so exactly as to leave no doubt in the minds of the officers that Le was a blood-stained murderer, which examps him as deserving said; targible.

A PRIEST SHOOTS AT A PARISHONEA.

bimatch to Command Gaucta.

CALDWELL, O., Nov. 24.—The case of Obio against Ryan, for shooting Smithberger, one of his excommunicated parishioners, with intent to kill, is in progress yet to-night. The State has been proposed of the state of th "There, there—alt right;" and he wrote:

"Lord Houghton says it is not known to him or to England shether the Prince of Wales visit to India has any political aguificance, the Ministry being very close on that point."

"Now, my Lord, had it say social significance? Wales, you know, was a wild boy, and it may be necessary to get him out of England. What is your view on that point?"

"Gawd bless my soul, how should I know?"

"What a bit, my Lord, wait a bit; this is of importance;" and then be wrote and read: "Lord Houghton, however, said further that the supposition expressed that Wales had been

Grangers. Father Ryan's counsel are confilent of piccuring his acquittal.

Some difficulty was found in obtaining a jury, because of the prejudice axis in general factors. The defendant claims that the is innecested absoling Smithberger with intent either to wound, mam, or kill, the three counts in the indictment. He says that the partice came to his house, after its difficulty growing out of the Grangerson of Smithberger had caused his expulsion, and visited by threatened him, and that to friction their away he fired his pistol from the window the country in the country to said them away. But the Proceeding Attended to that it was done with felonious purpose.

Special Dispetch to The Cassage Tribuna.

OMARE, Nob., Nov. 25.—A marger-trial on great interest terminated at Han, Nob., today Millard Randall, 20 years old, was accussed of murdering Reka Clineberg, a young married woman, near Fontonelle, the 8th of last February. The prime was committed in daylight, the body lying near ber house in the snow, with the large gashes in the throat. Her husband, absent a for hours, was, on his return, the first trial. large gashes in the throat. Her husband, absent a few hours, was, on his return, the first discover the body. Footsteps in the snow plainly tracked to a house half a mile distant, sheat Kandall had been staying alone. The shoet found in the house corresponded in size with the tracks. The trial instead three days before Judy Marwell. Discrete Actoring Council appears for the State, and Col. J. W. Savaga, of Omina and John Carngan, of Blair, for the defense The Jury were out twelve hours, and were discharged this morning. They stood seven in conviction.

TWENTY-ONE YEAPS.

Special Discrete to The Chasses Prison.
FORT WATER, Ind., Nov. 20.—The Jury in the case of the Easte vs. Charles Kront days with murder in the first degree, came into some at 11 hast evening, after an absence of even hours, with a various finding the defendant guilty of manelaughter, and sentending him is twenty one years in the Punicentary. A matter for a new trial was made.

KILLED BY A EEDLAM.

Privature, Nov. 22.—To-day a finally named Hile, at the County Hospital, killed a women by the name of Realty, who want his the room to clean it. He choked her mail is was inseenable, and then drave the small and a broomstick into her brain.

ACCIDENTS IN MICHIGAM.

ACCIDENTS IN MICHIGAN.

Special Distain is The Chicago Fribers.

Estantacoo, Mich., Nov. 25.—Jeach Silinda was crushed between two freight on the Schoolcraft Southern Road. His right and two ribe were broken. He will die.

Madam Bloom at Vicksburg was 7m with and fatally injured to day.

Soon PARTED.

Special Deputa is The Chicago Transport.

INDIANAPULIS. Nov., 25.—Simon D. Hos and Albert Corn, drovers, of Whitesvilla, a gomery Chuncy, were swindled out of draft money amounting to 62,760 by a lattery games of the control of

BURGLARY.

Frecial Dissolva to The Congress Tribes

KALAMAROO, Mich., Nov. 25.—Last night |
lare robbed the proprieter of Wange Son

Hastings of \$300.

AN INJUNCTION.

Special Discretch in The Change ConLanguage Of Language Of Promo Institute Orthogonal Control Industrial Control Industrial Control Industrial Control Industrial Control Industrial Control Industrial Con

THE SOUTH They Will Soon Pleasure-Gr Amer

distory of the Park ception to the Pr Dost and Trouble

· Lands that W What the Comm Done and Int

posed Changes in

Other Attraction oted for h evards. It might non-residents that panic, and the

ing or preserving citizens would have little of the Isying out of put as original in everything samy more troubles. desperation, and it is a not given up in disgust l rin ring and the South Par ollowing promis ark, Paul Cornell,

The last bill was ado

the United States hard saking for copies of the reversiting them, and from lent rules were gleaned a bills. The firsttaxation of the whole portions benefited by ta Commissioners, to on or The location of the gro these Commissioners, an pected that they weald a known as Egandale, lying and Friest first streets an is by the opposite a of the late, who was the nige of the late, who was the nige of the late of the la

doubtedly been decided too of the prices by a cit finally was in 1800.

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Commissioners amended late that the focation was of Cottag & Grove as The Park boll of 1867, and to the people at the defeated abroads some had not been for this to doubtedly bein decided too of the private by a of the private

NEWS. rpotrated in

nawka, llL

Murderer Will Be

MURDER.

Rumors have been by Vigilant Committee on our County Jail, on from town To-night in from the county camp of about sury camp of about sury 2 miles southeast or

s is that Bill Lee will

norrow morning.

whe Eye, Nov. 24.

Hawk-Eye published burder at the bagnio on misbed by an eye-without or of the deed. The same time since one the establishment be-

murdered and thrown is several witnesses of ad to keep it a secret

veng cance of the per stablishment was pulled the Henderson County terday morning Chie.

errogated each of accused of being wind, after many evasions gave up all hopes of

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girls told how, twe
Bill Lee was in Jeenie;
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the changel, threw it
waters, and then re-

A PARISH ONER.

Smithberger, one of

ioners, with intent to night. The State has

State, and the sub-

with a revolver, ex-your father; that it missed them. To-ig in their testimony, loss to-morrow. The fith Catholics and counsel are confident

in obtaining a jury, wring here. The democent of shooting her to wound, in m, the indictment. He his bouse, after the the Grang rism of sexpulsion, and violat to frighten them on the window, income simply to scate thing Attenny claims our purpose,

RIAL.
A murder-trial of
Blair, Neb., to-day
old, was accused of

old, was accused of a young married woth of last February, a daylight, the body
the snow, with three
. Her husband, abs return, the first to
se in the enow plainmile distact, shere
alone. The shoes
need in size with the
te days before Judge
Council appeared
Council appeared
Savage, of Omaha,
air, for the defensenours, and were disey stood seven for

PEARS.
The arm of the

the Kront charged be, came into cour absence of seven ing the defendant is entenoing him to the court of the

THE SOUTH PARKS.

theral citizens until they were driven almost to depersion, and is is a wonder that they have not given up in disgust long acc.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT

to found the South Parks was made in 1868, by the following prominent usen: George M. Ambark, Paul Cornell, Chaducey T. Bowen, J. trying Pearce, J. Y. Scammos, and Milton S. Patret. Two Park bills were prepared,—one taking the ground to be chosen as an addition to the city, and the other proposing to select the lands both inside and outside of the city limits, and contemplating the appointment of a separate commission for them.

The last bill was adopted by the projectors for the reason that it was found impossible to induce

The last bill was adopted by the projectors for the reason that it was found impossible to induce ine whole city to act favorably on the first, owing to a spirit of fealousy and rivatry which has always ended between the three sections. Letters were intredictly written to all the cities in the United States hartry purk improvements, saking for copies of the laws and regulations revening them, and from these the most excellent rules were gleaned and embodied in the Patk Mis. The first mentions of bill provided for the unition of the whole city, in tead of only the portions benefited by the improvement.

The bill which was excipted was exactly the returns, and provided that the property should be unessed in the ratio of its nearness to the park improvements.

mprovenence.

THE FIRST SOUTH PARK BILL

Vas Inid before the Lagrafiture in the winter of 187. It provided for the appointment of five Commissioners, to se chosen by the Governor. The location of the ground was to be left to these Commissioners, and it was universally expected that they would select the 120-acre tract thown as Egandale, lving between Forty-seventh and Fitte first sire its and east of Cottage Grove menus, because it was high ground overlooking menus, because it was high ground overlooking

This, in fact, was the intention of the Commissionary, but they were deterred from purchasing they the opposition of the hear of the Egan estate, who was the hits owner. If the latter could have icraseed he is much the establishment of the park there would have enhanced values, he would industriedly have, sold this portion of the 300-streestate, and thus have made a much better harfain has he did by seiting the land in small quantities during that and the following year, linding they staild not jurchase Egandale, the Commissioniers amended the bill so as to stipulate that the foresten of the parks should be west of Cottag's Grove avenue.

The Park bill of 1867 was passed and submitted that the foresten of the parks should be west of Cottag's Grove avenue.

The Park bill of 1867 was passed and submitted the people at the spring election, but was defeated through some misunderstanding. If it had not been for this the vote would have undountedly being decided in favor of the construction of the parks by a considerable majority, as a finally san in 1889.

The Cark Land.

Th

1CHIGAN.
hicago Tribune.
25.—Jacob Fondstwo freight cars on ad. His right arm the will die.
burg was rangway

ED.
hicago Tribuna.
Simon D. Hosteller
Whitesville, Monted out of drafts and by a lottery game. Amongo Tribuna.

— Last night, bengif. Wine's Hotel as

10N.

Judge Orane has
aiming the Conneil

which action is
ast-Dayers.

dended the strong content of the strong content of the strong content of the southward, being connected with Drexel boulevard at the south end by Darkwood bonlevard. It consists of a centre roadway 55 feet wide, bounded on each side by planting spaces 12 feet wide, which contain in all 13 acres. Early conditions these spaces are side drives, and beyond these spaces are side drives, and beyond these spaces are side drives, and beyond these of a centre side with the exception of the portion lying on the east side from Oakwood boulevard to Forty-seventh street. This portion is a mile long. There is one block of asphalt and the remainder of Jelist gravel. This is the first-rocting course, and on the boulevard is tremendous.

This is the first-rocting course, and on the boulevard is tremendous.

This is the first-rocting course, and on too the boulevard to Forty-seventh street. It consists of two side drives, each 40 feet width. The walks have all been laid out on this space, and thousands of beautiful plants and flowers have already been set out, which a stract great attention, a great many people preferring to drive on Drexel rather than ou Grand boulevard on account of this spaced, and that on the west is now in process of completed around the south open green, a distance of about 214 miles. The portion is a west size of the south open green, a distance of about 214 miles. The portion with the contract of the space of about 224 miles. The portion is a wishing to done the south open green, a distance of about 214 miles. The portion is a wishing to boulevard to the south open green and the contract of the space, and the process of completed around the south open green, a distance of about 214 miles. The portion is a many bound the south open green, and the commissioners have wisely decided to let them remain.

BATABD APENUE

for some time, and that on the west is now in process of completion.

BAYARD AVEXUE
has been completed around the south open green, a distance of about 2½ miles. The portion extending along the north end of the park is made of Joliet gravel and thoroughly sewered. The remaining portion was constructed of clay and lake-shore gravel, and when it has been used for a short time will be fully as good a road as any one made of Joliet gravel.

PAYHOOS BOULEVARD.

process of completion.

ATABLE ATENNE

has been completed around the south open
grown, a distance of about 2/4 miles. The portion extending slong the notificend of the park is
made of doing gravel, and when it has been
used for a short time will be fully as good a road
as any one made of doing gravel.

The remaining portion, was constructed of day,
and lake-shore gravel, and when it has been
used for a short time will be fully as good a road
as any one made of doing gravel.

The remaining portion, was constructed of day,
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park the Commissioners have shared
in the castern or lake shore division of the
park the Commissioners and the centre
of the lake stream to the park and the c

quantities of the finer hardy sorts, and a few which are first being tested in an experimental way. Several thousand maples, ash, clim indoo, and other trees have been removed from the nursery and planted in various places in the west park, and others are taken out as fast as needed. This year trees have been planted on the west side of Cottage Grove avenue from Fifty-first street to Sixtieth street, along the north side of Sixtieth street went to South Park avenue, and east on the south side to Woodlawn avenue; on the north side of Fifty-inigh street from Woodlawn to Stony Island avenue; and on both sides of Pavilion boulevard from Haisted to Reuben street. Three new green-houses have also been built.

Prof. Babcock and his associates, Judge Hibbard, and others, have given their services without fee or reward. The Professor has received from individuals, and public and private gardens, in all parts of the world, nearly 1,000 varieties of seeds and plants.

Strangers visiting Chicago have been shown the trees transplanted on Grand boulevard and other parkways. They were scarcely willing to believe that such large trees could have been transplanted, and spoke in the highest condition of any in this country. It has been estimated by good judges that it would sell for over \$100,000 at auction.

THE GRANT ECONOMY

of the Commissioners is plainly manifested. Thus in purchasing their trees they obtain very young ones, and raise them themselves. For instance, they bought 300 young evergreens three years ago at 40 cents apiece. They are now worth \$5 seeds, and when full-grown would bring, if sold, \$9,000. In improving the various parts of the park they have always done so at the least possible expense, and yetdons the work well.

## PHILADELPHIA.

The Centennial - A Launch - Pair-DESCRIPTION OF THE CHICAGO Tribune.

PHILADLPHIA, NOV. 19.—There arrived in this city, on the 13th inst., F. de Casembroot, Bear-Admiral, and Aide-de-Camp-in-Extraordinary-Service of the King of the Netherlands, and mem-ber of the States-General, and Dr. W. J. A. Jonekbloct, President of the Committee of Su-perintendence of the Academy of Initiative Arts, Amsterdam, Commissioners to the International Exhibition in Philadelphia. These distinguished visitors are quartered at the Continental, and of visitors are quarered as the Continental, and are engaged, in company with Gen. Gosborn, Consul Westergaard, and Col. Myer Asch, to inspect the Centennial grounds and buildings, and objects of interest in the city.

A LAUNCE.
Saturday afternoon a large number of spectators assembled at the Navy-yard to witness the launching of the Antietsm, which has been in several years. The launch was successfully ac-complished, amid the blowing of steam-whistles in the harber, and the roar of cannon from the Receiving-ship Potomac, lying in mid-stream.

The Antietam is a wooden vessel of the second

The Antietam is a wooden vessel of the second rate, and will be used as a store-ship at League Island.

FAIRMOUNT FARK.

There has been some pretty lively discussion among City Jouncilmen and Park Commissioners in regard to appropriations of funds to be used for the further improvement of Fairmount Park. The Commissioners want an additional militon, while the Council does not readily see the propriety of handing over that amount, having already, within the present year, appropriated over \$1,000,000 for the use of Fairmount Park.

MUCH BUILDING
is going on here this fall—most of the new buildings, and of those going up, seem designed

is going on here this fall—most of the new buildings and of those going up, seem designed for dwellings. Some one has traily said that Philadelphia is pre-eminently the city of homes,—there being here a greater proportion of residences than in any other city in the country, or perhaps in the world. But the great mass of building material used here does not, in my estimation, begin to compare, in point of beauty, with the Athens marble so much used in Chicago. Nor do I like the red brick so much used here as well as I do the Milwaukee brown brick which we Western people use so much for building dweling-houses. The public buildings now in process of construction will, when completed, be magnificent structures.

whatem people use so much for building awaits ing-houses. The public buildings now in process of construction will, when completed, be magnificent structures.

Five of the city railway lines now reach the Centennial grounds, and others are outsting out in that direction. Of the Centennial buildings I have only to say that they must be seen to be appreciated. The Centennial grounds contouted dilly to be visited by large numbers of people, and on Sandays respecially the street-railway cars are just packed jam full of passengers to and from Farmount Park.

Moody and Sankey will begin their work of revival in this city to-norrow. The various churches have been holding prayer-meetings for the past two weeks in anticipation of the coming of these remarkable personages.

I have been in attendance at Quaker meetings somewhat since I have been in this city. The Friends are an excellent people indeed; but I do not greatly enjoy their form of worship. They are considered in this way upon somejone in the sudicece). I cannot help wishing that the Spirit would reversely the past two weeks in anticipation of the coming of these remarkable personages.

I have been in attendance at Quaker meetings for the past two weeks in anticipation of the coming of these remarkable personages.

I have been in attendance at Quaker meetings for the past two weeks in anticipation of the coming of the series of the series of the coming of t

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Recent Improvements in the City.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.
GHAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Grand Rapids has recently developed some rather substantial improvements and additions to the appearance of its prosperity.

Budge street, one of the principal streets of the city is recognized from the lated experience.

the city, is recovering from the late devastating fire that burned both sides of the street to a connre that curred note sides of the arrest to a con-siderable distance, and now presents a handsomer appearance with its conglomeration of light-colored brick and new facades. Shortly after the fire a few business-men who had establish-ments on the thoroughfare removed to Scribber atreet, which crosses Bridge street close to the rebuilding portion,—and placed their merchan-

street, which grosses Bridge street close to the rebuilding portion,—and placed their merchandias in temporary buildings, where they have remained during the progress of the work on Bridge street. But, now this buildings are so nearly completed, those who moved will. I suppose, move back to their old position. In fact, a few stores already present signs of activity.

The Bridge Street Railway enterprise is progressing commendably, under the supervision of Mr. Boynton. The wooden trains, or rails, are bairg laid slong the length of street on the West Side, from near the city-limits, at the western terminus of the street, to Caoal street, where this division will connect with the main railway. This will be a great conveniance to residents in the western suburbs.

Canal street—the business superior of Bridge street—is just now showing some concentedness in a new Nicolson pavement, which is higher, and certainly more agreeable to the observer, than the old street-grade. Buildings also rese with the street, and make another improvement on the East Side.

The site of the United States building, or buildings, to be erected here is being leveled by the removal of buildings that have occupied the land. The space is open from Ionia to Division street, but is not yet all clear.

Mource street is quite the business spex of the city. Facuses of metropolitan-tire magnitude rise from the sidewalks, and agreeably prepossess the observer.

Grand Rapids is a city of 30,000 inhabitants. It is situated on Grand River, which flows absariy through the centre of the city. The East Side contains the principal business houses and establishments. The churches, stores, and hotels are fine, and would be acquisitions to many a city. By the way, the river is a volume of water that could ill be spared by the manufacturing establishments situated on its course, and is a source of wealth that will be permanent. J. W. E.

Sunlight at Last. Why did this woman live? Had life one charm for her? Perhaps she asked herself these questions as she sat with her race in her hands and looked out upon the cold, cheerless day. There were no teats in her great, black eyes—only such a look of wee and deepair that the world should have been there to see it and to have it resisted on their hearts.

the world should have been there to see it and to have it painted on their hearts.

"Mother!"
A little, wasted form on the wretched bed—a bony hand on the ragged quit—a voice which teld of hunger, and pain, and weary waiting.

She bent over him, and for a moment a mother's love shone in her eves, and her writched hand resided on his pale face with such traderness as only a mother to the same than the same

wrickled hand resist on his pale face with such tenderoses as only a mother has.

"Lift me up and let me see the sunshine," he whispered, trying to put his arms around her neck.

"There is no sunshine," she whispered in reply, a sob in her threat.

"Kiss me, mother, and call me when the sunshine, and the had been dying for a week,—sinking along a sunly and surely into eternity, but she She knew that he had been dying for a week,—
sinking slowly and surely into eternity, but she
had no frierids to call in,—she could only weep
over him and pray God that she might soon follow. With a gasp and a sob she pressed her lips
to his forehead, then turned away to struggle
with her despair and her great sortow.

The cloudy, cheeriess day itaded into dust.
She roused hersolf for a moment and peered
through the gloom to see if her boy still sleps,
and then she whispered with her thoughts again.
And such thoughts!

"But I see the sun—it lights all the room—it blazes into my face!" he called.

"There is no sun—it is cold and dark!" she sobbed.

"And it grows brighter! and I hear such sweet music! and I see little Tommy!" he whispered, while through the darkness she saw his white face grow radiant.

"You are dreaming!" she sobbed.

"It was such a bright sun! The music is so sweet!" he whispered, clasping her hand.

"It is dark—it is night!" she gasped, but he did not hear.

condition. A large gray wolf was under his fore feet, pinned down to the ground, so to speak, by the chain fettering the horse's limbs, and secured in such a way that escape sas impossible. The pidcky horse had evidently been attacked by the savage brutes, and after a galant fight he had not only routed his assallants, but managed in this singular way to capture one. No one being around to relieve the norse, he had not only routed his assallants, but managed in this singular way to capture one. No one being around to relieve the norse, he had no tonly routed his assallants, but managed in this singular way to capture one. No one being around to relieve the norse, he had to hold his captive till Mr. Davis returned—first hours—when the wolf was despected, his scaip taken to a magistrate, the borne got for it, and the brave horse treated to an extra feed of oats. With the exception of a few hises on the next, "the horse that captured a wolf" came out of the battle comparatively unitigated.

GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS.

To the innocent young man the many beauties of Japanes and interest limes to the recook with the other After sently the follows; the brought the other of a gainst the small lens, and, placing the other of gast the would not a first Luna. With mouth wide open by viewed the magnified dia for a long time, when and of returns was too much for him. Turning his head a way from the telescope, he paid for the view when he had entyped, and, taking the owner of the instrument by the hoad, be addressed him as follows: "Shake, old man. You've got the bost telescope. I've looked through smoked glass at the edipses, and seen steamboate out on the lake through a marine glass, but this bests "em all. For, when you can daw the moon so close as to see the clock, and hear it strike besides a fellow gets the worth of his money every time."

As partian Father.

Memanic Ledger.

At the station-house last evening a youthful pero thief received fifty lashes for stealing. The boy's father was present and asked the authorities to give him 180 lashes, but the officials would inflict but fifty. The old man, however, was not satisfied, and said that when he got the boy home he would give him the other haf hundred. The old man held his erring child while the punishment was being inflicted, and was continually exclaiming, "Give 'em to him a little harder."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NOB SALE-RESIDENUE AND BUSINESS PROP orty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. MCCOR MRCK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block. POR SALE GREAT SCRIFFUE COTTAGE, LOT barn. South Side, near care; small ca h payment cast serms. Jackson, NUERLOW & Cu., M. Firth-av

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-FINE NEW HOURS AT MORGAN Park on small monthly payments; 7 per combinates; 1; yood scaools, fine railroads, cheap fue; land of feet above Curago; 15 miles from the city. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKS, Agent, No. Il Chamber of Commerce.

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and basemests, \$50 to \$100 per month. H. S. & W. G.
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TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND CARS-3tory and basemen i Geroom brick house, \$40: one eroom fist, parlar floor, one corner, \$20, hos water, bath,
gas, etc. CHAS, N. HALE, 153 Randolphat.
TO RENT-HOW MUCH WILL VOIL GIVE PER 

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lection for payanesas. Inquit of junior, Room to 127
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or undimished, as desired, to good pactiss, at leg
rates, until May I. (N. B.—The party that had rented
the whole place is not to have it.) Apply at WESTON &
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tor, Room I, 127 Van Buren-st.

Offices.
TO RENT-VERY DESIRABLE DESK-ROOM AT
Low rates; suitable for real extate of son areat's office.
Wall. L. DAVIS, its Kandingories, basement. WANTED -- TO RENI.

WANTED - TO RENT - THEER OR FOU rooms, suitable for housekeeping; no children City address, A. W. SUIHERLAND, Commercial Hotel. Hotel.

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tong were \$120,400; in 1874 they were \$137,000. \$70,000
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COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication tals (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hail, 187 Kinzie-gt., for work on the M. Al. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. Wal. KERR, Sec. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 23, A. F. and A. M.—Hali, 22 LaSalle 8t. Special communication this (Friday) results at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the 3d Degree, te order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secy.

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CONTOCATION this (Friday) evening at 7:00 for wors
the R. A. Degree. Also on Saturday evening for M.
Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited,
order of the H. P.
CHAS, J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec.

A HATRIUL HABIT.—SPITTING AND HAWK-ing, caused by Catarrh. A few bottles of Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure cures this loathsome dis-miss.—See Advertisement.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 26, 1875.

Sensitiveness and agitation on the score of the Eastern question are manifested in financial circles in London. The stock market yesterday showed great uneasiness and exent on the strength of a rumor that Parliament would be convened to consider the subject of the situation in the East, and more particularly to take action with reference to Egypt. The Standard, in denying the truth of this rumor, gives currency to another, to the effect that a British fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean.

We publish this morning a spirited and interesting communication from an officer of the Army of the Tennessee, in reply to Gen. BOYNTON'S comprehensive and seathing criticism of Gen. Sherman as a soldier and a The writer takes up his pen with vigor in behalf of the author of the oirs," not hesitating to assert that the attack upon Gen. SHERMAN has been incited by a party of malcontents and soreheads, for om Gen. Boynton is only the mouthpiece. He makes a gallant defense of the General of the Army, and the letter is well worth reading as a spicy and interesting contribution to the ion called forth by the publication of

Whatever the activity in the Navy Department may mean, it will be interesting to know its exact strength, as shown by the latest Navy Register. There are now twenty-four iron-clads, carrying sixty-three of the heaviest guns affoat, all of which can be put into service in two weeks. They are of the turreted, monitor pattern, and many of them are armed with ram prows. There are thirtynine wooden vessels of all classes, carrying 509 guns, which are all in condition for active service. Besides these there are elever vessels on the stocks, carrying 124 guns, all of which will be ready within six months for sea. The total number of vessels now ready is sixty-three, carrying 572 guns.

The correspondence of the London Times from Hindostan, a mass of which we published yesterday, seems to flatly contradict of India towards the Prince of Wales. The latter was greeted at Bombay, where he first touched Indian soil, by more than seventy native potentates. The city was magnifiorated. Its streets were filled with hundreds of thousands of spectators, and its windows blazed with lamps. The Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Maharanee of Oodsypore, and Sir Salar Jung, who represents the sick Nizam of Hyderabad, were in the city. Reception followed reception. in peaceful jubilation, hour after hour. If we can trust these accounts, the visit is

The manner in which Thanksgiving Day was observed in and about Chicago will be found duly set forth in our local columns. Just in the pick of time Old Probs vouchsafed one of the brightest and pleasanter. the brightest and pleasantest days of the fall, and what with a uniform relaxation of business cares and troubles and a general disposition to to have been a pronounced success. There were numerous union services at the churches, where denominational differences were forwhere denominational differences were for-gotten completely; the various charitable in-stitutions, being generously provided for by kind and thoughtful donors of good cheer, came in for an unusually happy thue; thousands throught the places of amusement; while at the homes of rich and poor alike there was no lack of cosy comfort and enjoyment to mark the occurrence of the wholesome holi-

The people of Chicago and vicinity will find their pleasant Thanksgiving memories marred painfully this morning by the perusal of the particulars of one of the most coldand cruel murders that can be re-red in our city. And they will natu-

such the way to state it. Chicago is at the mercy of a class of men who constantly carry deadly weapons to the peril of unarmed and law-abiding people, —a class of men whose trade it is to rob and kill. These vermin must be exterminated; driven from the city; and Police-Superintendent HICKEY must see that it is done. If he fails to rightly read the awful lesson of yestorday, the citizens of Chicago, reading for themselves, will, if it comes to that, be their own policemen, judges, juries, and executioners. Such methods of protecting life and property have been effectually employed in crime-cursed and shamefully strained, will yet give way in he same violent manner.

The murderer of poor CHARLEY WHYLAND s in custody; the Grand Jury and Criminal Court are in session; the proof is positive and conclusive of a fiendish, deliberate murder, to which no defense can possibly be set Now let the gambler Davis be taken before the Grand Jury this morning and indicted; then let him be taken before the criminal Court and arraigned for trial; let all minor matters wait upon this monstrous case, and the trial be carried forward without de-If the facts have been correctly reported,—as they unquestionably have,—the Petit Jury will find a verdict of murder in the irst degree and the sentence of death without ng their seats. Sentence may be at one passed by the Court, and the condemned wretch hanged on the gallows within three weeks. Such a swift and terrible blow at crime would be a godsend to Chicago. State's-Attorney REED can and should subordinate everything else to this important case. The opportunity for doing a great good should be promptly improved.

THE MONSTER SUBSIDY. Tom Scorr's Convention has been held St. Louis and has adjourned to meet in the lobby at Washington. The country has read the proceedings and will have recognized among the leading engineers of the affair all the unemployed "statesmen," who, as soon as they vacate seats in Congress, or the Cabinet, or other office, become chiefs in the great lobby which undertakes to advise Congress what disposition should be made of the ney and credit of the National Treasury We propose again to warn the country of th gigantic and wholly unprecedented character of this proposed raid on the Treasury. Beside it, the celebrated Credit-Mobilier, which is known the world over as the great fraud of the age, sinks into comparative insignifi

Two railroads connecting the Lower Missis sippi River with the Pacific Ocean were pro jected, and both had large grants of land. These Companies never had a dollar of capi tal, their dependence being on "faith." In course of time, by various manipulations, both organizations have fallen into the hands of Tom Scorr, of Pennsylvania. Following the precedent of Oakes Ames, Scorr organized a Credit-Mobilier, but called it the California Construction Company. As manager of the Railroad Companies, he made a contract with himself as the manager of the Construction Company to build the roads and parts of roads, and of course at such a price to take every thing that begged, borrowed, and stolen for that purpose. As long as bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, could be sold, Scorr's Construction Company worker away upon detached parts of the roads, and especially upon branches and feeders leading to various points. The Company, of course, failed to pay any interest on its bonds, and no more bonds could be sold. Under thes circumstances, a new plan was devised: That instead of building two roads, the two should be united near the 103d meridian, and that thence there should be but one road to San ready partially built should be completed to common junction, and that the Government be asked to furnish the credit. The railroad and parts of railroad proposed to be built with Government aid are as follows:

Lines, Shreveport to San Diego,
Brauch, Mershal to Texarkana
Branch, Texarkana to Ft. Worth.
Feeders, A. & P. R. R., Vinnta to 103d meridian.
New Orleans to Shreveport.

Of these, 462 miles are in part operation. The bill reported at the last session of Congress proposed to subsidize all this railway, though the exact distances were not given. The demand made is that Congress shall direct the Secretary of the Treasury to in-dorse upon the bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company that the United States

guarantee the payment of the interest on such bonds at the rate of 5 per cent in gold per annum, for forty years; and that this guarantee shall be indorsed on such bonds at the rate of \$40,000 per mile of railway. It will require but a few figures to illustrate the magnitude of this obligation which the United States are asked to assume. Here are the totals:

The subsidy, therefore, is no more and no less than a payment out of the United States Treasury annually for forty years of FIVE MILL-IONS EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUsand dollars in gold, aggregating in all the sum of \$234,720,000 in gold—to enable Tom Scorr's bankrupt Costruction Company to make a robber's contract with Ton Scorr's

bankrupt Railroad Gompany!

Here our readers have this whole scheme of plunder and subsidy in a nutshell. The whole thing is so atrocious that it ought to be unnecessary to speak of it in detail. But when we have the confident declaration that a majority of the members of both branches of Congress are in favor of this gigantic scheme, we appeal to the people to take steps to warn Congress and Governments and po-litical parties that no such barefaced, uneout such a popular revolution that will make the recipients of the bribe-money wish they had never been born.

Since the history of the United States no

scheme of robbery of this magnitude has ever been proposed. The Credit-Mobilier robbery was accomplished secretly, and but few in was accomplished secretly, and but few in Congress were even aware of what they were voting. But here is a demand publicly made that the United States shall assume a liability for \$234,000,000 in gold, to be paid out to enable a gang of desperate, gambling, bank-rupt railroad speculators to enrich themselves at the cost of the already tax-ridden people of the United States. Here, for the first time, is responsible for a condition of things in realism possible and frequent the occurs of shocking tragedies such as that local argument is responsible whose lax and intended administration permits Chicago to be muity of \$6,000,000 in gold for forty years, and, in the faces of the American people, tauntingly deslars that already a majority of the famous that have prevaled hereicand in the famous that hereicand in the famous that here is the famous that hereicand is the famous that hereicand is the famous that here is the famous that hereicand is the famous that here is

both branches of Congress have con

occept his thirty pieces of silver.
On portions of this railway already built Scorr's Construction Company has received in the stocks and bonds of the Railway Company \$37,000,000, or at the rate of \$96,000 a mile. According to his own report, this work cost him \$11,000,000, or about \$30,000 a mile. The bonds of the Railroad Company are worthless, and those of the Construction Company are worse. But in his subsidy scheme he is, upon the surrender of his \$37,000,000 Company's bonds, to receive United States guaranteed bonds at the rate of \$40,000 per mile, or \$16,000,000 in gold for what he concedes cost him only \$11,000,000.

We do not think that there is an honest man in Congress, or a disinterested one out of it, who needs to examine this scheme in detail to be satisfied that it is a bold and impudent effort on the part of dishonest and bankrupt railroad speculators to seize the con-trol of the Treasury. No man believes that such a scheme can get a disinterested vote in either branch of Congress, and no man expects that it can be passed without such a compensation per vote as will enable the corrupt Congressman to accept perpetual in-famy for all time to come.

The whole lobby of the United States has been enlisted. All the ex-statesmen, all men-Union and Confederates-who have been parading their military titles as part of their capital as lobbyists, have begun their work. The Pacific Mail Company expended \$750,000 to obtain a subsidy of \$500,000 a year for five years. What will the bankrupt railroad managers pay for a subsidy \$6,000,000 a year for forty years?

ON MAKING MONEY.

In No. 18 of the Freeholder, a periodical which was mainly written by JOSEPH ADDISON, the parson in a tye-wig," as THACKERAY called him in loving sport, there is an account of some expedients, real and imaginary, for "making the volume of the currency equal to the wants of trade." These plans bear a close resemblance to some of those urged at the present time in this country. The most notable expedient is that of a French King. This wily monarch issued an edict that every louis d'or-a coin containing 14 livresshould pass for 16, as soon as a new stamp was imprinted upon it at the royal mint This, it will be noticed, is simply carrying out the idea that the value of coin depends, not upon intrinsic worth. but on the stamp of the Government that coins it. His Majesty of France, as soon as the louis d'ors poured into his mints to receive the stamp, decreed that they should be repaid to their owners at the rate of 20 livre to the louis d'or. By this simple expedient, the King made a good thing of it. Apprson suggests that since a single toyal edict has made 14 livres into 20, another should be promulgated declaring all the men in France be 7 feet high. The King possesses of such omnipotence was Louis XV. His predecessor, the Grand Monarque, had a habit of occasionally lowering the "value" of the currency just before his subjects paid their taxes, and then restoring its ante-tax value when his treasuries were full and he came to pay his debts. This freak sometimes pro duced curious consequences. The author says: "I have heard of a young French lady, a subject of Louis XIV., who was contracted to a Marquis upon the foot of a £5,000 fortune, which she had by her in specie; but one of these unlucky edicts coming out a week before the intended marriage, she lost a thousand pound and her bride-groom into the bargain." If the wild dreams of our inflationists were carried out, and Congress should increase and decrease the currency at pleasure, or, what is the same thing, decree that the dollar bill should pass for \$1.50 to-day, and 60 cents to-morrow, and \$2 the day after, such melancholy cases of shattered hymeneal hopes might occur here, too. a few times, and introduced a score or two of ADOLPHUS, pressing EMILY to his heart in his bills, and has seen them all "referred". Aid. HILDERTH is reported to have said: you really own that stone-front block?" "No, dearest, I have sold it, but I have the money." "The money! Is it in gold orperish the thought !- greenbacks ? " greenbacks, darling; you know Congress has just doubled their value, so that I have made 100 per cent." "But to-morrow Congress will cut them down to 10 cents on the dollar; you have deceived me; my heart no longer thirsts for thy pocket-book; farewell!" Exit ADOLPHUS. EMILY SWOODS. Curtain falls on two hearts that do not beat as one, and two hundred thousand "dollars" that are not worth ten thousand in gold. The terrible effect of inflation upon the matrimonial market has not hitherto, we believe, been touched upon, but it should not be forgotten. The lottery of marriage should not be made more

hazardous than it is at present, for our divorce courts are already overburdened. GEN. SCHENCK SHOULD BE RECALLED. The facts in regard to the Emma Mine con fidence game which cost British capitalists \$5,000,000 have at last been run down by the London lawyers for the shareholders. These gentlemen have unearthed a scheme of wholesale bribery, which they are prepared to prove, as they say, by aimple evidence. The Company was organized, the mine sold, and London capitalists fleeced by bribing promi-nent bankers, brokers, members of Parliament, and, we regret to say, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, to act as officers and Directors and loan the use of their names and the influence of their positions to the furtherance of the swindle. The GRANT brothers—one of whom, Baron Grave, is the Oakes Ames of Great Britain—seized the lion's share of the blackmail, viz. : \$500,000; the American bankers, JAY Cooke, Mc-CULLOCE & Co., in connection with a member of Perliament, appear to have re-ceived \$100,000; the Directors, solicitors, and accountants all were paid smaller amounts, and Gen. SCHENCE was "loaned" \$50,000 in cash by one of the concoctors of the scheme to invest in shares, and received a private marantee of 18 per cent of interest thereon It was in consideration of this brite that Gen.
SCHENCE permitted the use of his name and
high official station to persuade Englishmen to put their money into a worthless and swindling operation. The result is that, after \$5,000,000 in money had been raised on a promise of \$4,000,000 m annual promise, which Gen. SCHENCK subscribed, there is nise of \$4,000,000 in annual profits, to within four years nothing left of the enterprise,-no mine, no profits, no tools, nothing ut some odds and ends that are probably over-valued at \$12,000, the sole remns \$5,000,000. When this report was made to a meeting of shareholders, the Directors were instantly deposed, the Secretary summarily dismissed, Baron Grant's confidential clerk

fore were really sufficient to warrant this grace which Gen. Schrzeck has brought upon himself and the high position he holds, but it can free itself and the American people from all responsibility for it by his immediate dismissal. Gen. Schence may or may not have believed that the Emma Mine was a reality, and would yield the enormous profits promised; that does not now enter into the quesacting as the American representative at a great Court, to permit the use of his name to promote any speculative scheme. He had no right as an honorable man under any circumstances to accept a bribe for the pas of his name, nor to secretly acquire advantages over other shareholders when he led them to believe that he invested his money on equal terms. The fact being admitted that Gen. SCHENCE received £10,000 in money to invest in Emma Mine, which was given to him by the projectors of the scheme for the use of his name as a stockholder and Director, with a guarantee of 18 per cent interest, we can conceive of no extenuating circumstance that will warrant his continuance in office. This ex-posure will go throughout all Europe and bring the American credit into disrepute and the American Government into Its effects can only be counteracted by the immediate recall of Gen. Schenck, which will be a notice to the European Governments and the European capitalists that the United States Government will protect itself from official abuses by the only means it has, viz.: The dismissal of those who commit them, no matter how high their station.

HURROO FOR BARNEY The people of Chicago woke up yesterday norning, clutched their multitudinous Tam-NES, read the report of the Hon. BERNARD G. CAULFIELD's intentions, and said "Thank God, the country is safe." BARNEY is on guard. He has spent the intervening months since the Bridgeport vote elected him to Congress in thinking over what the country needed, and in promptly supplying a panacea for every conceivable want in the shape of a little bill, a bill born from BARNEY's and warranted to produce the Millennium within two months, at the farthest. It may perhaps, occur to the unprejudiced reader that the Representative of the First Congressional District of the State of Illinois apparently considers himself the pivot about which the whole Governnent of the United States is revolve during the next two years. It is sweet, however, to see the gulieless gush of young ambition, to note the budding hopes of this embryo statesman. But we have seen many lads start out in this way. They were going to fix things all right. world needed a few reforms, and here were the reformers. They were so hopeful, so full of plans, so delightfully foolish. This intoxication of youth is like champagne. It sparkles a minute and then the life is gone. We drain the stale cup to the lees, without ever tasting that sparkle again. Something like this, we fear, will be the fate of our BARNEY. He thinks now that he is going to reform the Government of the United kill the third-term agitation, reduce the President's salary by half, settle the financial question by interpreting the Constitution, transfer the British Cabinet system to this country, sell Dearborn Park, put the City of Chicago on stout financial legs again, elect M. C. KERE Speaker of the House, and otherwise figure as the great American agitator. These beautiful scheme will vanish before many months have rolled

by. When BARNEY has jumped up and down infants are ruthlessly strangled, he will take a different view of his position. At present he probably expects to be appointed Chair man of all the important Committees, or may be has some secret hope of the Speakership itself. When his name is read out as the nishing Plug Tobacco to the Grandfathers of Revolutionary Veterans, his pride, his hopes may have a fall.

We fear that Mr. WILLIAM O. AVERY, lately head of the Appointment Division and Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department, and now defendant in a criminal suit at St. Louis, did not celebrate Thanksgiving Day in a proper way. His prospects for a prolonged ojourn in a cell between McDonald and Joyce seem to be good. The testimony is damning. When he was indicted some weeks ago, his expressions of injured innocence were beautiful to hear. Confronted by the Secretary of the Treasury, he brazenly denied his guilt and indignantly resigned his place. That place was really the keystone of the arch of fraud that spanned the country from east to west. Its occupant necessarily knew the details of all intended raids, and was thus enabled to telegraph warning to his fellows in St. Louis It is said that the only successful raid ever made upon the distillers of our sin ful rival was planned at a conference from which AVERY happened to be absent. In return for services like these, he was paid, at first \$100, then \$200, per week by Jorce, who collected the money, through MEGRUE from the makers of crooked whisky. Unless MEGRUE'S testimony is broken down, AVERT'S fate is sealed. The alleged specific salary, the wages of sin, was handed by MEGRUE to JOYCE in envelopes marked "AVERY," and may have been pocketed by JOYCE. But MEGRUE swears to certain conversations with Avery, which, if true, are conclusive. If the ex-Chief Clerk is convicted, it will show that the Ring was able to buy, for \$5,000 and afterwards for \$15,000 a year, one of the most trusted officials in the Treasury Department. The fact is an unpleasant one, and should suggest an inquiry into the pos-sible purchase of other officials in that Department. At any rate, Avery is in a-very had way.

All Switzerland is agitated now by the failure of the Bank Dufour, which has already been announced by telegraph. The details of its downfall recall some of the incidents of the recent failure of the Bank of California. The Durouss were one of the oldest and rich est families in Switzerland. For more than century the business of the bank has passed from father to son, and such was the popular confidence in the business integrity of the family that nearly the whole of the savings of hustled out of the room, and Gen. Schence, the American Minister, hissed and hooted!

This final exposure of the Emma Mine scandial leaves the President no alternative but to recall Gen. Schence from England; at 1,000,000 france, to a jeweler, which proved to be an utter loss. He then recorded to the last is the view the country will take of to be an utter loss. He then recorded to the position argus, which talk of to be an utter loss. He then recorded to the position argus, which talk of the Brooking Argus, which talk of the bank is the view the country will take of the savings of the savings of the street-boys for these. That must often now is, "Shoot the hat." That must often the bank. In an unhappy moment Durous lent large sums, amounting to upwards of 2,000,000 france, to a jeweler, which proved by the Brooking Argus, which talk of to be an utter loss. He then recorded to the passive schemes to re-

course, but, now that the facts are ascer-tained, Schmack's recall is imperative. He has disgraced the American Government and 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 francs. One evening American people as long as he should be permitted to do so. The American Government pannot wipe out the personal and official disciplinary of the Arve and the Rhone. Stooping over the rushing water, he drew a revolving over the rushing water, he drew a revolver, shot himself through the head, and his body fell into the river and was found some days after below Geneva. The bank, mean-while, has gone into hopeless bankruptcy. The history of illegitimate banking is the same the world over.

One of the things which the Hon. B. G. of senseless demagogism in the case of any-body but the member from Bridgeport, but his character and mental powers forbid the thought. Let us reason with Barner. George Washington was paid \$25,000 per year, in gold, when the United States contained less than 4,000,000 people, one-eleventh of the present population, owning the country. One dollar in gold then had the purchasing power of two dollars in paper now. If our Presidents were now paid at the same rate as Washington or Jefferson, they would get, on the basis of population, \$275,000, on that of population and pur-chasing power of money, \$550,000 per annum. After reducing the President's salary to the same nominal amount it was eighty-five years ago, but in actual value to half what it was in Washington and Jeffenson's times, we look in vain for BARNEY's bill to cut down the salary of Congressmen to the same com-pensation they received during Washington's administration, which, we believe, was six dollars per diem for the actual time Congress was in session. Since that period Congress has increased its salary about a half a dozen times and that of the President once. They now abstract from the Treasury half a dozen times as much compensation as in the early days of the Republic, to say nothing of the "back-pay and salary-grabs." When is Bar-NET's bill to go back to good old six dollars a day for time of actual service, instead of eighteen dollars per day during vacation, when the members are at home columns to the Bridgeport member for the publication of that bill. Let us have it.

Nearly half the stores on some of the principal thoroughfares in Brookiyn, N. Y., are lighted by oil-lamps, which have been substituted for gas within a year. At a recent meeting of representatives of the gas companies to consider this revolution, which threatens a serious loss to the corporations, it was proposed that there should be a general improvement in the quality of the article furnished and a reduction in price; but the Brooklyn Gas Company, the oldest and wealthiest of all concerned, refused to join in the movement. Meanwhile, the storekeepers who have made the change express themselves saving of from 50 to 75 per cent a month in favor of the oil-lights, and quite as high an illuminating power as was afforded by the gas. The one objection to the use of the oil which they have been obliged to encounter has been the on position of the underwriters. The experiment position of the underwiters. The experiment has not been fully made, however, as to whether good kerosene is not better than bad gas; and while it is in progress it will be observed with peculiar interest by the inhabitants of other cities suffering from a similar imposition. There is no present complaint of the quality of the gas furnis in Chicago; but there was a general outery on this score last winter, and may be again. At any rate, there is some satisfaction in knowing that a possible remedy for the extortions of gas com-

At the last meeting of the Common Conneil, during the discussion of the Lake-Front matter,

That he didn't believe Mr. Douolas ever stated what The Terminus and he did. He believed that the words had never been uttered to The Tribuxe reporter, but had been manufactured in that office. The Terminus was trying to hoodwink the people and to defame the Council. That paper had got \$75,000 for its advocacy of the sale of the Like-Front, and it ought to fight for its ablood money, but it ought not to publish such false and dirty remarks. He did not believe that Mr. Douolas would utter such alanderous words.

As Aid. HILDERTH is known in the Council at a defamatory blatherskite, it is questionable whether it is worth while to pay the slightes heed to anything he said. However, as to th accuracy of THE TRIBUNA'S report of Mr. Dopo-Las' language, it is sufficient to observe that he has not denied or discisimed it, or given a different version of his words. When Ald, HILDRETS asserted that "THE TERBUNE had got \$75,000 for its advocacy of the sale of the Lake-Front," he uttered a willful and malicious falsehood. He would also: have fied had he stated that any other amount had been paid to it, or to any per said or refused to say in connection with the

PERSONAL

Bishop Elliott, of Texas, is at the Palmer. J. B. Fargo, of Detroit, is at the Tremont. T. W. Histon, of Boston, is at the Sherma Sir Bartle Frere is to be raised to the Pee

Gen. J. M. Eddy, of Omaha, is at the Tre-Charles Barlow, of New York, is at the Grand The Hon. John McGraw, of Ithaca, is as The Hon. R. W. Boal, of Peoris, is at the

Judge Swan, of Columbus, O., is at the And so Prof. Proctor has been presented with wins. Gemini! Senator Booth is spending Thanksgiving week twins. Gemini! Capt, J. E. de Haven has just returned from

Europe, and is at the Sherman.

James Pierpont and H. H. Courtright, of Pittsburg, are at the Grand Pacific. Emerson's new volume is to be called "Letters and Social Aims." It will appear about Dec. 1.

The Superintendent of Police in New York, Mr. Walling, is now convinced that Charley Ross

is dead.

It is understood that Mrs. Emma C. Moulton will become an active member of the Rev. Dr. Storre' congregation. Ex-Precident Thiers has written a letter to

Mr. Wines expressing sympathy with the Prison-Reform movement. Gabriel Courcy, Bret Harte's new novel, makes a book of about 467 pages. It is already in type, but will not, of course, be published until the completion of the efory in the magazine.

John Bright does not believe in "a spirited foreign policy," and he is willing to yield Lord Derby credit for not pursuing such a policy. What England needs, Mr. Bright says, is "a just

foreign policy."

M. Davey, of the opera-bouffe troups, recently in New Orleans, has been studying English with the afrect-boys for trators. His arhibition phrase now is, "Shoot the hat." That must often

tay on her stomach. It is believed that Mr. Jewell will issue an order requiring Postmasters to cut off her postal facilities. Mr. T. T. Coffin, of Dutch Plat, Cal., wants "a

Mr. T. T. Coffin, of Dutch Flat, Cal., wants "a female woman" for a housekeeper. He offers a good home, easy work, liberal wages, and a prospect of promotion. "No pinned-back beauties nor beauties from Brooklyn need apply."

Lord Houghton is making a collection of the writings of untutored poets, says the Academy, and his collection has been materially increased during his visit to America, where he has discovered a number of "mute inglorious Miltona."

It is curious that as the Centennial year of American Independence approaches, the number of persons over 100 years old increases. It will be quite the fashion, next year, to read "The days of our years are as 100 years, and there-

Brooklyn was made by the President of the Atlantic Avenue Company, who noticed that the sound which be heard from a passing car was not clear and musical like that of the bell in

The natives of India were a good deal scare when the recent census was taken. It was cur-rently reported that the women were numbered because they were wanted as wives for the British soldiers. Another report was that two vir-gins were to be taken from each village to be used in England to fan Queen Victoria.

New York Commercial: "What would you do," inquired a Police Commissioner of an applicant for a position on the force, "what would you do if a burglar should turn on you and point a pistof ab your need?" "Do? why I'd beg him not to shoot, and then hurry to the station, house for reinforcements." He was re-

notize Johan, solitor of an Hungarian jour-nal, has produced, between 1846 and 1875, 100, volumes of novels, 23 volumes of miscellanies, 4 volumes of poems, 8 volumes of sunuals, and 48 novelettes These facts being given, it is not surprising that Moritz Jokai is known rather for having done so much than for having done The hour of Mr. Jefferson's great triumph in

England is clouded with a great grief. His youngest child, a boy just 4 years old, died in London two weeks ago, after an illness of four days. This child—Harry, the pet of the household—was born in Chicago on the night of the first King. His dash bring several to the child. Great Fire. His death brings sorrow to one of the happiest homes on earth. By peremptory command of physicians, Mr. Jefferson continued

Charles P. Williams, acting State Geologist of Missouri, has made a careful examination of the reported gold-fields in Macon County, that State. He finds that gold really does exist there in quantities sufficient, under the most favorable conditions as regards handling and water, to pay for working. But the favorable conditions referred to do not exist, and the re-sults on the whole are not encouraging to those who hoped to find in Macon County a new

The New York correspondent of the London Academy takes pains to deny the statements of Joaquin Miller, in a recent lecture, concerning Walt Whitman. Whitman has no reason to comthe Government for years, the pay of which formerly sufficed to keep a literary gentleman with a wife and two children in con umstances, and he was the pet of Was ociety so long as he continued to reside in that

lector in St. Louis writes to one of the papers in that city to clear him from the charges affecting his integrity which have recently been made.

The writer says Mr. Ford was an honest man, if everthere was one, and President Grant owes it to his memory to order a searching investigation.

Mr. Ford died, as will be remambered, in 1873. mr. Ford died, as will be remembered, in 1873. There appears to be no truth in the report pub-habed by the Chicago *Times* that he committed

anything but what his name would seem to im-ply. At a ratification meeting lately held to cele-brate the recent Democratic victory in Mississip-pi be said the glorious uprising of the people indi-cated in that result meant that the while men were born to rule the niggers. "Our blood is hot," determination that the Cancesian race shall rule the niggers." "Niggers are niggers," added

Brigham has a great dread of prisons. Joseph Smith was murdered in jail, and he fears he may be murdered there also. When Brigham ap-peared in court before Judge McKean, every powith him inside of the railing, and it was said twenty-five special policemen were in the court-room outside of the railing, and during his twenty-four hours' imprisonment in the Peni-tentiary, over 200 men were on guard duty outside, guarding every road and pathway lead friends who sat up with him all night.

A campaign libel against John Quincy Adams which gained considerable circulation and belie which gained considerable circulation and belief in decorous New Hampshire, related that, when a beautiful girl to seduce the passions of the Em-peror Alexander. The story was thoroughly ex-ploded at the time, but it is again referred to and explained in the diary of Mr. Adams recently published. The beautiful girl in question went to Russia with Mr. Adams as a purse to his son Charles. She did meet and was admired by the Emperor, but her conduct was irreproachable. The Emperor saw her only once, and then in the

The proposed Convention in Ohio to consider measures for the suppression of tramps, or vagrants, is looked forward to with the greatest interest by respectable people everywhere. The hard times have caused an immense increase of the shiftless, idle population, which only wants very slight encouragement to become a powerful auxiliary, if not a part, of the criminal population. There is a crying demand for measures of reformation and languagement. What is sepecially needed is some means of discriminating between those who are idle from choice and those who are idle from necessity. For the second class relief must be apprided, and for the first class correction or punishment.

Twenty students of Princeton College, most of them Seniors, have been expalled for being members of secret societies. Every student on entering Princeton is required to take a solemn pledge that he will have no connection with any secret society during his attendance upon college; and, whatever may be thought of the expediency of requiring this pledge, there can be no question that expulsion is nose too severe a punishment for a young man who will subscribe to it first and definantly break it afterwards. It is understood that about 100 students of Princeton are members of secret societies, and all of them have broken faith in becoming so.

The reception to Lord Houghton at the Union League Club in New York, last Tuesday, was one of the pleasantest affairs of the kind that have occurred in this country for many years. A large number of notable men were present. Joseph P. Chosta, the President of the Club, in introducing the guest of the evening, referred in feeling and fitting terms to his frequent expressions of sympathy with the North during the dark hours of the War for Secestion. Lord Heoghton seemed deeply moved, and in his reply intimated that he had just discovered why he had been received in America during his present visit with such distinguished bonors. presence of his own wife.

The proposed Convention in Ohio to consider

Heighton seemed deeply moved, and in his reply intimated that he had just discovered why he had been received in America during his present visit with such distinguished honors.

The housekeeper of Theddeus Sievens is suing his estate for \$200 per year for as releasince his death, although she was remembered in the statesman's will to the amount of \$5,000. During Mr. Stavens' life rumor was busy with his name in connection with this same housekeeper. She was a remarkably handsome woman in her youth and middle life, as a picture of her taken as that passed above. It is said that her

other was a Cranjard and her father of Africa-rigin. She is now keeping house in Washing an, having about her much of the plate as arniture which used to be in the old Penney, usis homestead, and which she has acquire

The Voce Della Verila, the organ of the question, and the admission of the of the Pope, which is the most intole tion the world has ever known, and from

Is there no exemption of public men from scrutiny even in death? The case of pool HENRY WILSON would seem to indicate that there is not. After Pallida More and laid its cold hands upon him, the doctors took their scalpals and cus and staated at him so as to expose every part of his internal system to the vulgar view of idle persons. There seemed to be an i corpse was likewise public property, and thave hewed and hacked away at it, according have hewed and hacked away at it, according all accounts, with a sort of savaye deligitation it to almost as close a dissection were a subject for students to operate on no wonder that a good deal of public indicates been excited over the matter it Wash

The Detroit Tribune says that "There is some The Detroit Tribune says that "There is some talk of a sharp game planned by the Democrate for the coming Presidential connect, having as its object the throwing of the Presidential absetion into the House of Representatives. It is intimated that, bearing in mind the old motio, 'Divide and conquer,' they are planning to run two Presidential tickets, one Hard so the other Soft Money. The programme is by press the former exclusively in the Eastern States, and the latter in the West and South, with the hope of carrying anomal States for the two tinkets to precarrying enough States for the two times a vent the Republican candidate from sec-majority of the electoral votes, thus the the election into Congress."

MATRIMONIAL

MATRIMONIAL.

Spaces Dispotch to The Cheese Travers.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 25.—A brilliant subding came off this evening, the parties being Muss Anna Conkling, daughter of the Hen. J.

C. Conking, and Nat S. Wood, Req., a bashes of Lafayette, Ind. This is the social event of the season at the Capital, and was remarkable for the magnificance of the brical trome an and the value of the presents. The couple departed by the night-train for Chicago and the Zast.

Stock Otty, Ia., Nov. 25.—H. H. Back witter, of the First National Bank of this city, and Mis May Jandt, daughter of H. A. Jandt, a panninged dry-goods merchant of this place, wen married at the Presbyterian Church this city, and Mis the bride's father. The bridst presents consumerous and costly. The couple started his at 8 o'clock p. m.

Special Dispotch is The Chicago Fribuse.

Alton, Ill., Nov. 25.—Mr. Wilbur T. North a editor of the Alton Daily Telegraph, was married this afternoon at 8 o'clock to Miss Fanny E. Call well. The ceremony was performed by the Ber. Dr. Norton, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Arm. attong, of the First Presbyterian Church.

A MILWAUKEE CORNER 

A MICHIGAN LAWSUIT.
Correspondence of The Chicago Process
JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 24.—An in

CHARLEY

He Is Foully Gamble

The Drunke Makes an a Fri

and Follows It up land in C

Statements

What the Prisoner I -The Insan

Something About I Gamblers Pu for

Whylard's Last M His Life-Pe

Coneral Public India

It seems hardly possible over in this city without mar the enjoyment of the description fire, but o marder that starties the its story of mad passion taked slame beer. Yesterd annual Thankspiving wor is a vagrant and a ruffian of type, well known by the a ner, and barely at all r name, Henry Davis. Fe has resided at the he are putation for being a dys, although always too aid grad a dangerous man. ide a to get on a terri

fo clish enough to treat hit be gan to get noisy, and in to greate a disturbance.

with the local ty has notice A TOUNG which Charley had chained the pale sedding to the base ecoking department. Pail with any one inside, Davis the bear agreeing the a the bear, enraging the band. He then raised it it on the steps, injuring the ted to its house. Day residurant, and was taken for having assaulted the be for having assaulted the out of it, and the mat of the parrons of the resta-it is said, roughly spoken who at one time threat

standing at the bar, and a followed by Davis, who w The atom is directly in fr and, as Whytand and Day positions beside it opposit continued to abuse Whylar it close to Whyland's left o WHAT WAS SEEN FROM !

The excitement was griceached Dearborn street, a afley and running by Tuz i liadison atreet side, and it rapidly in number. He independ on Dearborn stra Theatre. Upon nearing the boy came tip and caught he shook him off by atteking. ok him off by stick his face. He dodged in be wurned them awa they allowed him to He ran down the sides Elmo, and was caugh powerful, and they are to the right to cross be was opposite to as he reached the high restaurant he leaped up one was within 10 fee

be bot.

During the chase after
of three of the reporters
were estracted from their
ing-service assignments
moved, that he ran rappe who was very drunk, to they were insimidate quite fag.

the hav-tender of the restaurant, states that restaurant, states that white mixing drinks for one of whom is a clerk the Chamber of Corresponding to the Chamber of Corresponding to the Chamber of Corresponding to the Chamber of Explanation words of explanation more and more exceeding it he draw his a shoot him. Then, we also the corresponding to the corresponding ey's too mean a dog the street the street the street the street to street to

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cok will do Count Arsagacity and fo

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ors took their scalpels ed to be an impression
public man living, his
is property, and they
way at it, according to
f savage delight, subse a dissection as if it
s to operate on. It is
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matter it Washington.

s that "There is some used by the Democrate ital connect, having as the Presidential elec-resentatives. It is in-mind the old motto. mind this old motto,
y are plaining to run
ne Hard a not the other
mine is to press the
lastern States, and the
uith, with the hope of
the two tituests to predate from securing a
yotes, thus throwing

Cheese Tribune.

25.—A brilliant wedge, the parties being ther of the Hon. J. Wood, Esq., a banker in the social event of and was remarkable brids; trouss san and The couple disparted ago and the Est. Chicago 1750 ms.

—H. H. Back; alter. of this city, and Miss.

A. Jandi, a promiof this place, were no Church this after regarder the residents of brids; presents user couple started Pasi

CORNER.
Chicago Trabune.
he existing corner is

CHARLEY WHYLAND.

He Is Foully Murdered by the Gambler Davis.

The Drunken Desperado Makes an Assault on a Friend ;

and Follows It up by Shooting Whyland in Cold Blood.

The Pursuit and the Capture-Statements of Eye-Wit-

What the Prisoner Has to Say for Himself -The Insanity Dodge to Be Used.

Something About His Past Life\_The

Gamblers Put in a Word for Him.

Whyland's Last Moments-Sketch His Life-Personal Appearance.

Coneral Public Indiguation --- The Gang Must Be Cleaned Out.

the sems hardly pressible for a holiday to pass ster in this city without something occurring to mar the enjoyment of the day. Sometimes it is a decaucitive fire, but oftener a bloody, brutal oder that starties the entire community, with marker that starties the entire community, with its story of mad passion or of cold, premeditized slampher. Yesterday the festivities of an angual Throksgiving were marked by a most unproving assault, resulting in the murder of one of the lest-known restaurateurs in town, Charley Warland, the head of the firm mannaging the St. Time Restaurant, attached to Kuhn's Hotel, just south of The Tradux Building. The murderer s vagrant and a ruffiam of the most pro type, well known by the sobriquet of John Turner, and barely at all recognized by his rea name. Henry Davis. For some time past he ar putation for being a villain ist the deepest dy, although always too coward by to be con-sidered a dangerous man. Yesterd by he took an idea to get on a terrific spree, and for the purpd so he remained around the rest; urant nearly all the afternoon, drinking with whoever was ft clish spough to treat him. About 4 c'clock he is gan to get noisy, and tried in all sorts of ways to create a disturbance. Everybody acquainted with the locality has noticed

with the local ty has noticed
A TOWN BEAR
which Charley had chained to the restling of the
steps leading to the basement occupied as the
esting department. Failing to get up a quarrel
wh savone inside, Davis came out and attacked
the bear, enraging the animal unt wit bit his
had. He then raised it in his arms and threw
fron the steps, injuring it so badly that it retested to its house. Davis again emered the
maturant, and was taken to task by Whytand
for having assaulted the bear, but nestlying came
out of it, and the matter was dropped. The
stratard made himself obnoxious to several
of the parrons of the restaurant, and was in turn. it is said, roughly spoken to by Mr. Whyland, who at one time threatened to dash a cup of tea in his face. This, however, is the sustement of the numbiors, and is known to be uni rue. These disturbances were only temporary, he wever, both puties apparently remaining as friendly as they had ever been. Towards 5 o'clock Da wis entered the bar-room while one of his acquain tances was

his revolver, inflicting a long gash, which bled quite freely. The stranger retired to the wash-room at the west end of the restaurs nt, closely followed by Davis, who was annoying him with besterous and disgusting language. Whyland calered the wash-room and ordered him out. The stow is directly in front of the wash-room, and as Whyland and Davis came out, they took positions beside it opposite one another. Davis continued to abuse Whyland, and finally, with an cath, he drew his revolver suddenly, and placing it close to Whyland's left cheek he fired and then has out the back door.

TAIN WAS REEN FROM THE TRIBUNE WINDOWS.

The excitement was great as the murderer mached Dearborn street, after passing out of the aler and running by THE TRIBUNE office, on the station atreet side, and the pursuers increased pidly in number. He ran diagonally across, decumb on Dearborn street, toward the Adelphi hatte. Upon searing the alley a stout news-ley came up and caught him by the arm, but he shock him off by sticking the revolver close to he from the dodged into the alley, and was there confronted by several of his pursuers, but he wined them away with the ugly wes pon, and they allowed him in him, and retrace his steps. by allowed him to turn and retrace his steps.
Is an down the sidewalk until opposite the St.
Ins. and was caught by the arm once or twice by one or two men, but the pistol was again all-powerful, and they let him go. He turned to the right to cross the street just as he was opposite to the St. Elmo, and as he reached the high sidewalk in front of the retains he leaped upon it and foll down. No see was within 10 feet of him then. He quickly paid himself up and ran into the dining-room, and thatce into the bar-room, and behind the

the chase after Davis, it was noticed During the chase after Davis, it was noticed by three of the reporters of Tun Tribunk, who was attracted from their desks and Thanksgivers assignments by the noise of the cood, that he ran rapidly, and not like a man who was very drunk, and kept a goodly distance from his pursuers most of the time. Though they war, infinited by the we apon, they ran this far.

the his-tender of the salcon in the rear of the nearwant, states that at at rout 4:45 o'clock, this mixing drinks for a purty of gentlemen, coef whom is a clerk in one of the offices in the Chapher of Commerce, Davis came in and in the graffly saluted by the clerk. A few work of explanation followed, but Davis became in and more excited at each additional word, is it be drew his revolver and threatened to set it.

In the comment of the suspersion that he was no mean a dog to be shot, he lowered the layer and struck the young man twice across in the cutting a long gash along the nose. In each retreated to the wash-room adjoining an measurent, and Lovell did not see anything while which and when he returned in the he, and, although he heard the anot, did and, and Lovell did not see anything antil Whylsod came in, when he returned has, and, although he heard the shot, did lisse any part of the proceedings until naturned. He was at this time engaged in drinks for sweeral gentlemen who were against the bar, and when Davis aptroduce in hayd, at the door, the party seed of through the restaurant. Davis a mid

with. With a maddened effort the murderer wrenched loose from the officer's grasp and fired at him, the bail grazing his side and burying itself in the floor. After the officer had taken Davis away, Lovell returned to the restaurant just in time to see them carrying Charley Whyland up-stairs to his room. He then heard for the first time that Charley had been shot in the face.

Whyland up-stairs to his room. He then heard for the first time that Charley had been shot in the face.

RENNY DAYIS,

a namesake of the murderer, who is employed as steward in the restaurant, ordered the fellow from behind the toe-lox, and after a refusal made an attempt to eject him. The murderer covered him with his weapon, and thus the two were at bay, the steward with his cleaver raised over the assailant's head, neither one of them daring to move until the officer entered.

OFFICER FECHTER,

who arrested the murderer, states that he heard of the affair while doing duty fit the crossing of State and Madison streets. When he entered the bar-room, he found Davis hid away behind the toe-box, with his revolver pointed drevetly at him as he entered. He approached him, and coaxed him from out of his hiding-place, seizing his hand just in time to save himself from being shot. As he neared the door he called the lookers-on to asset him in disarming the fellow, and as he did so Day, sired, the bullet passing closs to the officer's since and burying itself in the floor. He then pinioned his man and with the aid of private detective Balley he took him to the station.

THE WEAPON

to the station.

THE WEATON
is one of the kind generally known as the French buildog, and its may extance does not belie its name. It is a seven-shooter, self-cocker, and is a 38 calibre, or in other words the bore of it is as large around as a man's foreinger. It has evidently been in use for some time, and must have been selected by Davis, not for its beauty, but for its dangerous character.

deothy been in use for some times, and must have been selected by Davis, not for its beauty, but for its dangerous character.

IR. J. T. FOSS.

Whyland's particer in the restaurant, gave the following account of the affair: My attention was trust called to Davis, when he struck the young man in the face. He was then in the bar, and I went to him and requested him to keep quiet. The man he struck came into the restaurant, and I told him to go into the washroom to wash the blood off his face. Davis followed him. I tried to get him out of the place, but he refused to go. He sent into the washroom to assist the young mind to clean himself. While he was thore. Mr. Whyliand came in. I told him what had happened, and he went into the washroom to try and persuade Davis to leave the premises. Their conversation was in a quiet tone, and there was nothing to indicate they were having any words. In a few moments they came out, and Davis began to rave around. Whyland tried to pacify bim, but it was no use. He continued to bluster around, but Whyland did not talk back. Suddenly, and without the slightest provocation. Davis pulled out his rewolver, and presented it at Whyland, who immediately got behind the stoye. Davis. provocation. Davis pulled out his revolver, and presented it at Whyland,
who immediately got behind the stove. Davis,
however, stepped round, and before Whyland
could get out of the way, or any one could rencier him assistance, he shot him under the cheek
tone. Whyland died in about ten minutes. The
officeru then came, and, after some little trombte,
arrested Davis. We nover had my trouble with
the fellow before. The attack was entirely uncalled for, Whyland doing nothing that could
invitate the man. It was nothing but a coldblooded murder. Davis was in hunor, but he
walted steady, and evidently snew what he was
about.

BENEY FISHER, the head waiter of the St. Elmo, gave the writer an account of the shooting not different in any material point from the others, but more full in some parts, especially the pursuit and capture of the murderer. He told the story substantially as follows:

I was standing within 5 feet of the stove when he was a standing within 5 feet of the stove when the store out of the wash-room. Mr. Wuyland

the ird another pistol-shot in the corner where they were squabbling, but I don't know what it was fixed at.

Fi ther, who is a bright-looking young fellow, down they consider the corner of the control of the control

Fisher, who is a bright-looking young fellow, deserves considerable credit for ris close pursuit of the murderer and it may be said to be owing to him that the scoundred did not get away altogether. Had be not followed as closely as he did, and had Davis been able to get among his gambler-faiends, his arrest would have been doubt'nl.

Estimated the control of the

While the crowd filled the St. Elmo resterday to learn what they could of the murder, one of the murderer Dakis' friends and pais took the opportunity to put in a stroke of work on his own account, and therefore adorsity stole a watch from a gentieman doing business near by. The occurrence shows that the Davis gang are by no nears mant at seizing upon the or do a stroke of business, even in the presence of a corpse, made so by a pal.

THE MURCERER.

THE MURDERER.

WHEN TAKEN TO THE STATION,

Davis feigned to be exceedingly drunk, and would not answer straight questions except in the most equivocal and sometimes nonsensical manner.
With a pillow made of his overcoat he lay down on the bench in his cell, and with his hear show to the bars, he utterly refused to speak or show himself. In answer to questions propounded by the Buckley he replied that he was in the comon the bench in his cell, and with his head close mission business, with headquarter's at Lipman's pawnshop, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, but refused to give any further explana tion. In appearance he is tall, rather uparely built, light complexion, gravish-bine eyes, with an expression peculiar to the vagrant class he represents, light sandy hair and mustache, with small tabe of beard in front of each ear. The most remarkbear in front of each safe the most remarkable features about the face are the sharpness of the outline, especially that of the nose, and the high, sloping forehead. It is not at all brutal in expression, but rather reflued, although bearing an expression that would be accepted as that of a gamoling roue, whose morals are as bad as the

"THE PRISONER INTERVIEWED.

About 8:30 last evening, through the courtesy of Capt. Ruckley, a Thisune reporter was enabled to make another effort to interview the prisoner. The turnkey took the reporter to the cell where Davis was confined, and was a witness of the entire proceeding, which was dramatic in the extreme.

Davis had sobered up by the time the interlecutor had arrived, and was sitting in a corner of his cell near the grated door, using his overcoal for a sort of pillow.

RIS APPEARANCE. . THE PRISONER INTERVIEWED.

the Then, with the assertion that he can a dog to be shot, he lowered the sad struck the young man twice across a cutting a long grash along the nose. It retreated to the wash-room adjoining until whyland came in, when he returned at an along the nose and Lovell did not see anything until whyland came in, when he returned at, and, although he heard the snot, did as any part of the proceedings until sturned. He was at this time cogaged in sinkin for several gentlemen, who were against the bar, and when Davis approvided in the treatment. Davis and erect carriage. His height is about 5 feet 10 inches; complexion light; spare face. His hair is rather dark while his eyes are of that dark bright restless description, a poor idea of the celor of which can be made out at night. They seemed more the eyes of the sites and the burings an empty champagne bottle and the bartender. When the officer bear and the bartender. When the officer bear and the bartender. When the officer bear and the standard brights and anything else, and give a true that dark bright restless description. A poor idea of the celor of which can be made out at night. They seemed more the eyes of the firm had been a very prosperous one.

In all his restaurant enterprises Mr. Whyland at night. They seemed more the eyes of the city, and the success of the time the place and the story from a family and erect carriage. His height is about 5 feet 10 inches; complexion light; spare face. His hair is rather dark while his eyes and the celor of which can be made out at night. They seemed more the eyes of the city, and the success of humble things Whyland to the city, and the success of humble things Whyland a feet the own of his did not see anything the same of the city, and the success of humble things Whyland to the colly place was about the only place where a good mean could be procured in the them they are about 5 feet 10 inches; and erect carriage. His a part of the city, and the success of humble things was about the only place where a good mean could be

ral politeness, and professed total 'grorance of the reason why he had been incarcerated.

Said the reporter: Have you no recollection of having committed a murder?

Davis—No, air: I have not.

Rep.—Now, look here, Davis, look at me and

tell me; do you not remember of having killed BEWARKABLE PRETENSIONS.

Davis (exclamatorily)—Killed a man! No, air! Who was it? Rep.—Why, Charley Whyland. You shot him in the St. Elmo restaurant to-night.
Davis—Me killed Whyland?

Rep.—Yes, sir; you killed Mr. Whyland.

Davis then arose from his seat and began to pace his cell. "I suppose, sir," said he to the reporter, "you are telling the truth."

Rep.—Certainly, sir. There is no use of your affecting ignorance. You have committed a cold-blooded and dastardly murder, which has no ex-

Davis now assumed a tragic pose, and some-what after the style of the late Edwin Forrest in "King Lear," He exclaimed in a loud voice, drawing up his elenched fists, apparently in holy horror: "Me kill a man! My God! It canuot be! No! No! I would not!" Then be threw down bis bands and lowered his eyes to the floor. After pacing once or twice across the cell, he returned to the reporter and

across the call, he returned to the reporter and said: "You say I shot Whyland, and that he is now dead?"

Rep.—Yes, that is what I said, and repeat it; and that you are accused of the murder is the reason for your confinement here.

APRICTING CALMEZS.

Davis sat down again and said: "So that is what I am in for? I presume I'll know all about it in the morning."

Rep.—You know all about it now.

At this juncture Bayus again leaped from his seat, with the agility of a wild-cat, towards the other side of the cell, and assumed once more the tragic pose, casting his head down this time as if to weep. He raised it again, and, casting his eyes towards the calling, exclaimed through his clenched teeth: "So! I've killed Whyland! Killed a man—a human being! Great God! It cannot, must not, and surely it is not true!"

This was undoubtedly assumed, as Davis is known as a desperado, as the facts below will show.

BECOMING SULLEN. The reporter continued the interview, and asked Davis how old he was. At first he said be would answer nothing, but finally stated that he was 30 years of age, and a native of Oneda County, N. Y. Further than that he would not

County, N. Y. Further than that he would not speak.

A DELIMERATE LIE
has been started by the bunko-steerers and gamblers in this city, to the effect that Davis was confined in an instance asylum four years ago, and that he is subject to instance its. This he himself denies, not said there is no truth in it. The fact is very well known that Davis was in the city at the time of, and shortly after, the terrible fire of 1871.

The gamblers give Davis a peaceable character; that he was sober and never known to drink; and they are trying to
HING IN THE INSANITY DODGE in order to brave public opinion. This indicates what the defense will be, but the scheme is too thin, and the ends of justice ought not to be allowed to be thwarted in this way. The murder was cold-blooded and deliberate, without one lota of an extenuating circumstance about it.

The prisoner himself stated to a TRIEUNE reporter that he had

The presoner immers seried to a Transum reporter that he had

NO QUARREL WITH MR. WHYLAND
previous to the shooting. He had no knowledge
of having committed the deed, but said again
that he did not know what he did when he was
drunk,—that liquor made him cray,—and if he
committed the crime it was while laboring under one of these spells.

During the afternoon Davis had been around
the St. Elmo fooling with a cub-bear that was
fastened in front of the door, and
the animal was plagued so much by
him that it retalisted by biting
him in the fingers. At the station-house, the
reporter asked Bavis about this circumstance, as
he had been a witness to it, but Davis disclaimed
all recollection of it.

The reporter then asked him to show his hand,

he had been a witness to it, but Davis disclaimed all recollection of it.

The reporter then asked him to show his hand, and the marks in the foreinger of the right hand were shown. Davis had no more to say on that subject.

DAVIS A DELIBERATE LIAR.

He denied having had a pustol, but when told he lied, that it was in the possession of the officers of the law, he subsided.

Davis bears a very bad reputation. He left New York some years ago, much to the benefit of the State, where he was wanted to answer a charge of some kind. He wandered around New York City, carrying on the game of a bully when drunk and

drunk, and
A THIRF AND PETTI GAMBLER
when sober. About the time of the fire he came
to Chicago, where, not being shrewd enough to
be a good gambler, he carried on the nefarious
game of a genteel bunko-steerer and pimp to a West-Side prostitute.

Davis is well-known among the fraternity to which he had allied himself, and, of course, among them he is said to have been quiet, genteel, and a man who wouldn't even fight when insulted.

WHAT THE POLICE-RECORDS SHOW.

The police-records prove him otherwise. Several years ago Davis was in jail in this city, having been charged as being with a man who had made an attempt at murder. Davis, being a gambler, had influence among the powers that be, and west scot-free after a couple of days' confinement. This peaceable man is found again on the records of the codice counts in various roles, a concealed weapon always being found upon his perron. The last time he was in limbo previous to this he was arrested for vagrancy. This was about six months ago. His cuse was one of those that were continued, a word being whisperied in the Justice's ear, and it never came to trial, so the influence of the swell-mob on the precent administration was once more shown. WHAT THE POLICE-RECORDS SHOW. present administration was once more shown.

WHYLAND.

THE WOUND. Whyland was carried to his room in Kubn's Hotel immediately after he was shot, and laid apon his bed, where Dr. D. B. Copp at tender him. The ball was probed for, but unsuccessfully. The bullet entered the face about 2 inches to the left of the nose, and evidently passed in a diagonal direction through the brain and ledged at the base of the skull. The suf-ferer lived but a few minutes, and died sur-rounded by his wife and friends. Mrs. Whyland was grief-stricken beyond measure at the sudden and terrible occurrence. The murdered man's only brother came in in about twenty minutes after his death, and was also horrorstruck at the spectacle presented to his sight as he entered the door. There were numerous marks in his face of the powder which had been discharged from the pistol. Deceased's full name was Charles Douglas

Whyland, and his age was \$2. He was the youngest of two sons, and was born at Wyantsville, N. Y. His father, mother, and four sisters are liv-ing in Bochester, N. Y. He came to Chicago in ing in Mochester, N. 1. He came to chicago in 1865, and found employment for the first few years as a barkeeper. He soon formed a con-siderable number of business friends, and came to be so well known and personally popular that he was encouraged to start for himself. His he was encouraged to start for himself. His first venture was profitable, and at the time of the great fire of 1871 he had a well-patronized the great are or 1871 he had a well-patronzed place on South Water atreet, where he carried on the business of lunch-room and bar-room combined. Directly after the fire Mr. Whyland formed a business connection with Mr. J. T. Foss, and the firm of Whyland & Foss started in November, 1871, a well-conducted restaurant at No. 53 West Madison street. In these days of humble theres Whyland & Room

ground that the restaurant did not come within the letter of the law relating to hotels.

IN PERSON, deceased was a very corpulsent man, but withal a very active one for his weight. His size had gained him the nickname of "Big Charley," by which he was known perhaps more widely than by any o.her.

In disposition Mr. Whyland was a man with whom no one need ever have quarreled. He was-sometimes rough in manner, and had a horror of being approached by a "beat" or of being "beaten," but was always good-humored in his intercourse with everybody, and by his pleasant, though sometimes rather rough, conversation and ways, he became generally known and very popular with the "men about town," a large preportion of whom patronized his place. He had a great liking for precical jokes, and gave and took many a one in his career in Chicago.

The St. Elmo will not be open to the public to-daw, or until further notice, probably not until Mr. Whyland's funeral has taken place. Arrangements will, however, be made to furnish meals in the upper dining room to boarders in the hotel and others who have been accustomed to take their meals there.

The inquest will be held at 8 o'clock this morning at Kuhn's Hotel.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GANG.

Testerday being a heliday, there was, of course, an unusual concourse of people at the billiard-rooms and like resorts, in the hotels, and on the streets. The news of the murder passed around like wildfire, and in a very short time formed the subject of almost every conversation. The almost universal exdamation was, "Poor Charley," and the expression of pity for the victim was universal. The next thing that came to the minds of the people was bitter denunc tion of the system of scoundrelism which was represented by Davis. One man said: "If the cople don't rise up now and drive these thiever out of the city, they might as well give up to them, and let them have the town."

Another replied: "If the police don't do something now the people will have to take hold thomselves."
Still another, an old man without a stoop, and with iron-gray whiskers and an eye that sparkled, said: "I was in California in Vigilante

times, and San Francisco was never as bad of as Chicago is to-day." A gentleman in the Grand Pacific rotunds said last evening to a crowd: "Which of you gentle-men is safer this migute than Charley Whyland

was when that bunko-roper killed him?" and the crowd looked uneasy at the idea. Another gentleman in the same hotel said, a few minutes afterward: "There are more lampposts than there are bunko-ropers; wouldn't is be a good thing to join the two things some

On all sides the opinion was expressed that Davis ought to swing, and no special pleadings or mandlin sentimentality should save his neck, and give his worthless carcase a lease of life longer than is necessary for the administration

longer than is necessary for the administration of justice.

MIKI.

A geutleman on a street-corner said to a companion: "There's a man who never did anthing in his life but steal and swindle, and he has more influence than John V. Farwell or Potter Palmer; he has lived bere until he resilve controls their interests in pat. How would it be, as a matter of public polic, to hang that man, or drive him out of town if le preferredit?" Before the gentleman addessed could reply, a policeman who had been a listener spoke up and said: "If you will hang him and the rest like him you can set a 10-yearold boy to hold me from interfering.—ves, and ten men can drive away all the officers in Chaego that would trouble you if ye hung all the gamblers on Clark street."

Not to repeat further opinions, it may be said that the murder of Charley Wuyland by a loafer, a thief, a bunko-roper, a sambler, such as Davis was known to be, will be bund to have strength up mount in bullonation.

Strength up mount in bullonation.

Than any act the McDonald gang, to which Davis belonged, have ever performed in Chicago. Without defending Whyland's life, character, or acts, it is enough to say that he was foully and brutally murdered for an offense whatever,—murdered just as the render of this sentence is in danger of being murdered if hepermits by his silence and inaction the courtor which the gamblers of Chicago affect and possess over the Governmentand people thereof. The murderous act was a natural outgrowth of the system Davis is no worse than each of the thousand, more or less, gamblers, bunko-ropers, and bangers-on of Chicago. He was perfectly lawless, and despised any control,—so do they, one and all. He went armed with the obvious intent to murder any man who contradicted his wishes,—so do they. He lived unter the ban of the law and in pure definee of it—so do Mike McDonald and the rest of the gang. He was, by a ture, education, and profession, a thief, a har, a secondaril, a coward,—so are the of, one and all. Bavis was and is no worse the, one and all. Davis was and is no worse to-day than yesterdar morally, and he is to-day just as good as his associates of the gambling s.rips. Not to draw an undue discrimination, Davis and the remainder of the gang are vermin beneath the law, and should be treated like other vermin by the people who respect and obey the law; they are beasts of prey, with more hasheast to the covote that to any other beast: haw; they are beasts of prey, with more hise-ness to the coyote that to any other beast; they are, in short, worthy just the treatment that the same class received in San Francisco in 1850. Not because one of their gang killed Charley Whyland, but because the same fate awaits any man, good or ind, who offends them, of any one of them; and, also, because nothing but heroic treatment will cure the disease. Like any other cancer on the city, they must be cut out and thrown way. The p lice have, up to lately, shown themselves mable to do this work, lately, shown themselves mable to do this work, and now it is about time for another power to

and now it is about time for another power to take the matter in hand.

Unless Supt. Hickev and his force take this matter in hand, therefore, it is but a fair prediction that other powers will be summoned. Let the vermin be driven out of this city within one week, or look out for the next move.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE CREEKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Gen. Shanks, special Indian Commissioner, has made a full report of the late troubles in the Creek Nation. in which he shows that the whole blame rested with Agent English and one Colby, an associate with Agent English and one Colby, an associate, of Illinois, who attempted to force a trading building upon the ground of the Creek Nation.

Gen Shanks had nothing whatever, direct or indirect, to do with the contest over starting a newspaper. The name of Gen Shanks has been used in connection with the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 25.—The Globe Democrat's Sr. Louis, Nov. 25.—The Globe-Democral's Topeka, Kansaa, special says that: Advices received here to-day from Washington state that Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of this Indian Superintendency, and Agent Gibson, of the Osage, are both to be removed. It is charged bere on good authority that a ring of speculators have been systematically defrauding the Pottawatomie Indians, who, until recently, occuried a reservation near Topeka. The principal charge is that certain members of the tribe living in the Indian Territory were represented as being dead and their estates were administered upon and the proceeds pocketed by the ring. The amount realized by the scheme is estimated at \$20,000.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—Raldwin & Sleeper, of the Coalicooke Mills Company, have failed, with liabilities of \$50,000. One hundred skilled artians and laborers are thrown out of employment y the suspension.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Bosnox, Nov. 25.—Royal, Gilkey & Co., extensive coal and lumber dealers, of Watertown, Mass., have failed. Liabilities estimased at \$250,000. The failure was caused by their inability to collect from a large number of master-builders and expenders indebted to them. KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chasso Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.— Phifty-one delegates from subordinate lodges of the Knights of Honor met to-day and organized the Grand Lodge of the State, with the following officers: Grand Dictator, William M. Wheatley, of Indianapolis: Past Grand Dictator, P. W. Bartholomew, of Indianapolis; Grand Assistant Dictator, Frank Eichardson, of Indianapolis; Grand Chaplain, J. S. Cowan, of Frankfort, Grand Guide, J. A. Sheerer, of Indianapolis; Grand Reporter, S. N. Osborne, of Ramesville; Grand Treasurer, George Spene, of Chapt. Valley.

THE RING RACKET

Transfer of the Theatre of Alcoholic Interest to Milwaukee, Wis.

Wirth, a Distiller, Acquitted, and a Disagreement Secured for His Pariner.

cution Not Alleged as the Cause.

Distinguished Inability of the Prose-

The Ring, Constituted into a Fetish, Becomes the Milwankee Joss.

Sad Pageant of the Pecuniary Miseries of Rindskopf and Others.

Yaryan Renders Unto Yaryan Those Things Which Perhaps Belong to Bristow.

The Damaging Allegations Concerning Munu, Linegar & Pope.

THE RING PARING A LITTLE RETTER THERE THAN AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWALKEE, Nov. 25.—The exquital of Wirth was not unexpected, since the evidence connecting bim in the frauds as part-owner of the Manganian Disiller Comment. nominee Ditillery Company was meagre. But the disagreement of the jury in the case of Kiewert, on which they stood eight for convic-

MILWAUKEE.

Kiewert, and took his bribe as a bet instead of outright.

MIL WATEKE INFATUATED WITH THE STORA.

The Ring is bold, defiant, reckless. It represents, directly and inducerly, the wealthiest interests in Milwaykee, owns or controls the press, with insignificant exception, and so suppresses the real enormity of the frantis disclosed, attacks the witnesses for the prosecution and dovernment officers to an extraordinary extent, muzzles public sentiment, and actually has gotten up and is getting up a show of public sympathy by pentions numerously signed, addressed to the Department, and requesting that the members of the Ring be let off on payment of the tax on the unstamped whisky they have run off. Such is the power of the Ring even now that business men of wealth and standing have felt comiciled to sign such petitions and excase themselves on the score that the whisky prosecut ons are destroying an immense business interest and undermining the character of leading public-spirited citizeus, as they style the Ring theeves.

RUINOUS RAPACITY.

But the enormous blackmaining to which the

BUINOUS RAPACITY.

But the enormous blackmaking to which the manufacturers and desiers in the crooked were subjected by the rapacity of the official Bing thieves, the expense of toeir defenses, conducted as these have to be without regard to the cost

thieves, the expense of their defenses, conducted as these have to be without regard to the cost invoived, and the resolute manner in which the prosecutions are being pushed by District-Attorney McKinney and his associate counsel, ex-Supreme Judge Dixon. Supervisor Hedrick, and the other officials in charge of these cases, are having their effect. A number of the smaller distillers, seeing before them only bendrupter, with a prospect of the Penitentiary besides, are weakening, and making overtures to be allowed to turn State's evidence. Even Sam Rindskopf's princely fortune is melting away rapidly, and Sam, the other day, is reported to have dropped the significant remark that he had been blackmasted out of \$130,000 already, and couldn't stand it much longer.

TACTICS FORTUNATS FOR THE MING.

Had a verdict of guilty been rendered against Keevoert, the power of the Ring would have been hopelessly boken. The Ring also avoided what would have been a terrific blow by causing ex-Revenue-Agent Conklin to waive examination before the Commissioner, which sends the case to the Grand Jury.

CARALISTIC TELL-TALES.

Among Louis Rindskopf's papers, recently seized, were found the stubs of his check-book. On examination, these showed that checks for \$200 each had been drawn mouthly. The name of the payee was omitted, but the stubs were marked in German with the word "Macher," which, translated, is "Master," or, more literally, "The Boss." Each of these stubs was also marked in Hebrew characters, with words signifying "for the Boss." Rindskopf refused to answer before Supervisor Helrick as to what these checks were drawn for, or to whom paid. His confidential bookkeeper, however, testined that the checks were drawn for the paymeur of the mouthly assessment of \$200 levied by the official Ring on each distiller and ever, testined that the checks were drawn for the payment of the mosthly assessment of \$200 levied by the official Ring on each distiller and rectifier, and collected with commendable punctuality by them. Eavenue-Agent Conkin, who was known among them as "The Boss Conkin," filled the place in the official Ring that Con Maguire did at St. Louis, and could his story be told it would indeed make music in the air about this burg. His waiver of a preliminary examina-

toid it would indeed make music in the air about this burg. His waiver of a preliminary examination and giving boud postponed inquiry as to who shared in this plander.

PROBABLE INDIVIDUAL INSTANCE OF DISINGENUOUNNESS AS TO NEWS.

When that question is proved, there will be a tremendous flutter in the offices of the Milwaukee newspapers, which don't yet know there is a Whisky Ring in Milwaukee, and it may extend a deal further.

YARYAN.

who is familiar with the narrative that has been sent out for publication, says that the statement, while very enlogistic of Yarvan, is very unjust to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to those near him, who discovered the frauds and have planned and organized the raids. Yarvan claims, in this report, to have discovered the frauds in 1872. His superior says that he was not called to aid Secretary Bristow until six weeks after the plan of the raid had been definitely formed, and that the first service to which he was assigned was the comparison of some books in New York with returns from 8t Lonis. Yarvan's services after that were distinguished for their great ability and conspicuous integrit?; but his friends regret that, by this indiscreet publication in Western Democratic papers, he has sought to gain distinction for himself by doing an injustice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The true history of the Whisky-Ring war has never been written, but when it is it will appear that all the initial sters were taken by the Secretary of the Treasury alone, uithout the knowledge of mottal man in the Treasury Department.

\*\*RNOUGH TO GO BOUND.\*\*

Another of Yarvan's superiors, eximmenting upon

Department.

ENOUGH TO GO BOUND.

Another of Yaryan's superiors, e-immenting upon Mr. Yaryan's report, remarked to-day that there was credit enough for all in these successful raids, and that one officer ought not to claim it entirely for himself.

WEAT IS EXPECTED TO BE DONE THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chaesgo Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The expects week, and that the Avery trusl will close this week, and that the cases of McKee and Maguire will be set for trial some time next week. The story that Mr. Fishback had been here for the purpose of inducing the Secretary of the Treasury to attach the property of Mr. McKee is demed flatly by Secretary Bristow.

MUNN, LINEGAR & POPE. THE ALLEGED CONNECTION WITH WHISHY FRAUDS.

The following is from the Springfield (III.)

Register, a Democratic paper, and hostile to the parties to whom its article felates: parties to whom its article relates:

MUNN, LINEGAS & FOUZ.

The firm of Munn, Linegar & Pops, in Republica rescality, located at Cairo, Ill., among others, is furbulation, by reason of the unsarthing of the Whitzy Ring frauds in the West. Mr. Munn, late Supervise of Internal Revenue of this District, has been in dicted at St. Louis, "for conspiring to defrand the Government," etc. For this offense the pun'shmen is a fine, and imprisonment in a Penitoniary from on to five years.

the disagreement of the jury in the case of Kiewert, on which they stood eight for conviction to four for afquittal, was a triumph of the tactics of the Whisky Ring in tampering with jurors. It has been notorious that a certain disreputable lobbyist from Madison has been here for some days to effect the purchase of jurors in the whisky cases.

A RICH PRICE FOR A LOW REEED OF CATTLE. So bold have been the operations that in botel offices and bar-rooms all over town the common remark is that it is worth not less than \$5,000 to be on the jury in a whisky case, and that the Ring can afford to pay more if made sure of their man, for one juror is all they need. That one, holding out against the other eleven, can prevent a verdict being given. It is also a matter of fact that Tuesday, while the case was in progress, one of the jurors was dined and wined at a leading house by the Ring's agent for the purchase of jurors.

To-day, after the jury had been discharged for inability to agree on a verdict, one of the mass overheard to remark to a lawyer, "Didn't tell you I'd win my bet, that the jury would disagree in the case?" He was one of the fur who were for a verdict of not guilty as to Kiewert, and took his bribe as a bet instead of outright.

MILWAUREE INFATUARD WITH THE HIDRA.

The Dear hold defient reaches.

It is alleged that a distiller in the meantime Turner employed an ex-State Senstor of Indians, by the name of S. M. Barton, who was a sort of an agent for all the distiller in the Northwest, to "fix things" with Munn; that Barton, as soon as Munn had reported the irregularities at Turner's distillery to Washington, at once put himself in communication with the Hon.

Barton, who was a sort of an agent for all the distiller, in the Northwest, to "fix things" with Munn; that Barton, as acon as Munn had reported the irregularities at Turner's distillery to Washington, at once put himself in communication with the lion.

To-day, after the jury had been discharged for inability to agree on a verdict, one of the four w

rast amount of noise about the last scale of fees prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when, in fact, the amount that a Gauger can make under these rates is really not worth fussing over. They ought, individually and collectively, to follow the sublimely silent example of the little boy that the calf chawed, and say nothing. The law authorizes the Commissioner to fix the fees, and requires that they be based on the amount of gauging done. An act of Congress limits the amount to be made by Gaugers to \$6 per day, If the aim of the Revenue Department was so to fix the scale of fees as to render it impossible for any Carrest water that is \$6! in a fully approached. Gauger to make his \$6, it has fully succeeded. It requires the ganging of some 1,870 gallons for deposit, and 3,000 for withdrawal 60 make the amount. This is simply impossible, and ought to be ridiculous. As a recompense, I suppose, a Gauger is very kindly permitted to charge up his "actual necessary traveling ex; ensea," but must make them as low as a "resonable interest in the public economy requires." If he rides his own horse he is permitted to charge a réasonable sum to pay him for keeping said horse, but "he must not expect to derive any profit therefrom." Oh, no; he must lot some livery-man derive profit therefrom. It costs more to pay a flagger 41 per day for his horse than it does to pay a flavory-fellow \$1,50 or \$2, don't it? The next thing that strikes yours truly with more force and more hiled-down sweetness than a thousand harps all in tune is this: "If a Gauger is assigned to two or more distilleries at the same time, he is expected to reside at or near the one at which his services are mostly needed." But the Gaugers in this part of the mutadane ophere are transferred from one distiller, ever sixty days, and I suppose we must move our families ever sixty days in order to live at or near the distillery where our services are mostly needed. This is all right, if a "reasonable interest in the public economy requires it," but it always makes me unhappy when I think about it too much. I am fully aware that Gaugers, as a class, are constitutionally dishonest; that the good people won't recommend, and that the Popurtment won't appoint, any but dishonest been to this office. But Shakspeare, or somebody else, made the remark that a Gauger, as a that if you employ a naceal to work for you, pay him as much as a "reasonable interest in the public economy requires it," but it rails such to the remark that a flood popuration to "static me of any consequence white Gauger "I am a poor man; I expect always to be a poor man, niess I find opportantly to "static me with more force than what we do set. "Three is he armed that hath his quarrel just, and he but fl It requires the ganging of some 1,970 gallons for deposit, and 3,000 for withdrawal 50 make the amount. This is simply impossible, and ought deal further.

YARYAN.

1 KILLED COCK-ROBIN.

Special Disputch to The Chiedgo Pribuse.

WARINGTON, Nov. 25.—Homer T. Yayan.
chief detective of the Intereal Revenue Bureau.
has furnished to several Western newspapers a somewhat lengthy chapter, in which he attempts to give a bistory of the origin, discovery, and prosecution of the Whisky Ring frands. This statement, although made officially to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is mainly a history of Yaryan's connection with the discovery of these frauds. The leading points of the narrative were published some months sinces in these dispatches, and will be appended to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is mainly a history of Yaryan's connection with the discovery of these frauds. The leading points of the narrative were published some months sinces in these dispatches, and will be appended to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the port of the Commissioner of Inte

ty of starving to death at this rate in par

THE NEXT HOUSE.

The Gathering at Washington Likely

The Gathering at Washington Likely to Come to a Head Snortly.

Special Dispate to the Chicaso Pribusa.

Was HINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—A'l prominent candidates for Speaker are present. Mr. Kerr having arrived list. Thus far the chances are regarded as in favor of Randali. There are already indications of a split between the Northern and Southern Democrats. The latter have laid claim to all the offices of the House areas to the Speaker, his but there were the ter have laid claim to all the offices of the House except to the Speaker-hip, but they have discovered that, in the multiplicity of Southean candidates, there is danger that the rivalries may really defeat the South. An a tempt will, therefore, be made to call a canons of Southern Democrats by the middle of next week, in order to secure the anited action of the Southern Democracy with respect to the organization of the House. If this attempt be successful the move will be a formidable one, as the Southern Democrats have eighty votes. The success of such a movement would be very likely to excite dissensions between Northern and Southern Democrats.

The alarm from Box 352 at 11:55 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 405 South Halased street, owned and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Graham. Damage nominal; no in

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 10 at a late hour Wednesday evening was caused by a fire in a two-story frame building. No. 101 East fire in a two-story frame building. No. 101 East Harrison street, owned by C. L. Johks and occupied our the first floor by Jackson Bros. Process, and on the second floor by Robert Stanton's coal office. The fire was caused by the accidental falling of a stove in the rear of the grocery. Damage, \$15; no insurance.

The alarm from Box 756 at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the one-story frame structure No. 33 Otts street, owned and occupied as a residence by Thomas Country. Damage to house and contents, \$200; insurance unknown. Cause, a defective chimney.

New York, Nov. 25.—The six-story brica buildings 102 Nassan street and 33 and 33 Ann street were gutted by fire this afternoon. The losses of the occupants are as follows: John Dougan, batter, \$20,000; A. Stern, eigass, \$8,000; S. Farnsky, diamond broker, \$2,000; J. \$8,000; S. Firnsky, diamond broker, \$2,000; J. Pesca, lithographer. \$2,000; Colyer & Judson, hatters, \$25,000; John Polhemus, printer, \$30,000; P. A. Mormandean, silver-plater, \$15,000. Henry Levy, restaurant, \$3,000; D. Solomon, lawyer, \$1,000; D. Manson, liquors, \$1,500; G. A. Joseph, diamond broker, \$1,000; Frant Mc-Eiroy and J. Vinten, printers, \$1,000; The building, which belongs to the Fornilo estate, was damaged \$30,000. Nearly all the losses are said to be covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of chemicals.

A PROPELLER BURNER Special Despatch to The Chream Pribuse.
OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 25.—This morning the steam propeller Novelty, towing a barge and two canni-boats, caught fire at Marseilles. The propeller burned to the water's edge and sunk. The barge and boats in tow were saved. Her cargo was salt and lumber. A portion was saved.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. London, Nov. 25.—The steamships Hindon and Salier, from New York, have arrived out. THE PAY OF CAUCERS.

A VICTIM'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, NOV. 22.—The Gaugers of this free and enlightened country seem to be making a reast amount of noise about the last scale of fees.

MCCloskey is a passenger.

AN ANNIVERSARY AT GOTHAM. New York, Nov. 25.- The veterans of 1812 met to-day and celebrated the British evacuation of New York.

THE ONTARIO PARLIAMENT. Tononto, Nov. 25.—The Ontario Legislature met to-day. Lieut.-Gov. Macdonald delivered the speech from the throne.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL CHICAGO

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STOVES.

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COLLECTION AGENCY. DIG!

We dig out claims of every description in any part of the evilized country. Prompt adjustment, una qualed facilities, live stiorneys (in all cases relatines), thorough collectors, so collections no charges, and no attempty face in mile, are our feeding characteristics, Translated REBICANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY.

The Attack of Gen. Boynton upon the General of the Army.

"Sherman's Historical Raid: The 'Memoirs' in the Light of the Record,"

Has Boynton Succeeded in Proving Sherman an Unskillful Officer and Dishonorable Man?

An Answer and Defense from the Officers of the Army of the Tennessee.

To the Editor of The Change Tribune: Cancago, Nov. 24.—In the memorable political paign of 1840, the great question raised by great orator, then Senator—now Governor william Allen, of Ohio, was, Who killed Te-cumseb? Mr. Allen traversed the country through, exhibiting Col. Richard M. Johnson as this hero, and he made him held up to gaze his hands to show the needle what pubported to be scare of wounds received in the last struggle with that great Indian warrior, the revengeful foe of the white roce. At this time the country is agitated by the question, Has W. Tecumsch Sherman been destroyed?—has he been cut down from the high yedestal where he has been placed the voice of his warriors and the nation, as a lost honored, honorable, and distinguished

and his body cast to the ground as dishonored? The great Indian warrior never pursued with more relentless purposs, or by more skillful ways-he never, with his keen knife and powerful tomahawk, struck with keener and more de-termined blows-than has W. Tecumseb Sher-

PURSUED AND STRUCK BY BOYNTON, wielding what is a more powerful weapon,—more powerful in its effects,—the keen edge of the en, gaided by a remorseless purpose, and a skill and power of the greatest criminat lawyer. Byaton has followed the steps of Sherman through every battle-field, through every letter and paper which have found their way to the flies of the War Department, by the multitude of channels which led to it during the War. By weeding out such as saited him, Boynton has made up a book and scattered it broadcast throughout the tand, declaring therein, with apparent joy, that the army officer whom Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, and others, delighted to bonor, and confide in he has, by the records, proved to be a man who de-tracted from the reputation which rightfully belonged to Grant; misrepresented and betittled Thomas; withheld justice from Buell; repeatedly loaded failures, for which he was responsible, now on Thomas, now on McPherson, now on Schofield, and again upon the three; that he, in his memoirs, is unjust in the extreme to Rose-erans, sneers at Logan and Blair, and insults Hooker, and standers Stanton; that he is egotis-tical, unreliable, and onjust to his associates. This is a most formidable array of charges and specifications; and when, after the evidence is in, and the arguments made by a man so skillful and well-informed as Boyaton, as he looks round, in the summing-up, upon the result of his great efforts, and points to his antagonist as if despoiled of his honors and iving dishonored in the dust, the people may well look up with

is no fos to be despised and disregarded. He had a mintary and careful elucation at the Kentucky Military Institute, where he graduated, it is believed with honorable distinction. He early entered the military service from Cinctunati. He has long been a distinguished letter-writer, and the book heralds him as the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazelle. That there is an animus behind, which prompts this book to attack, is clear. The book is gotten up with great and money. It is not at all probable that remuperation will or is expected to be found in the profit from the sales of it. In these practical lays, it is not probable that mere patriotic mo-

what would destroy the reputation of anyofficer, whoever he night be. The secret councils which the laws and general officers ordered in the field to sit on the case, unbeaid and undefended, of any officer, whom an enemy could arraign for this inquisition, caused ever where the grossest injustice. Reports so made up and forwarded, and arraignments so secretly made, countrievilla neuers hied away, are the hunse here shich were to blow up and destroy the bravest and the best. Scarce a high officer but who has been an aigned and got into trouble through secret charges and such inquisitors. Grant, Sherman, Halleck, Thoman, Rosseraes, Buell, dischell, Caruis, Pops, etc., etc.,—the brightest and the best—were, from time to lime, under a cloud and disgrave. The truth is, that the "light of the record" alone is the most dangerous light, which leads as often on to rocks and to destruction as to deep water and sefety. And it was the danger of such a light which induced the Memoirs.

Boynton has tursued Sherman through the fields of Fort Henry, Donelson, Shilot, luks, Corinth, Chickasaw Baron, Chattanooga Cinckamanga, Meridian, Resses, Kedesiw, Atlanta, the March to the Ses, Sawmash. Bentshville, and everywhere, follendessly; and, on each field he charges, seeks to prove, and declares he has proven, dishonorable conduct or lack of military life, surrounded, in and out of the field by those equally competent to set and judge as the General,—surrounded and sentinized by the wise and the great of the usino,,—it has do volved on Boynton to piece the veil and prove that at herestofoce have been mistaken; he has

military life, surrounded, in and out of uce help, by those equally competent to set and hidge as the General,—surrounded and scrutinized by the wise and the great of the nation,—it has dovoived on Boynton to piece the veil and prove that at heretefoce have been mistakes; he had discovered that.

\*\*RERMAN HAS BEEK A FRAUD,\*\*
and to him (Loynton) belongs the honor—if honor there is in it—of pulling Sherman down to the ground. It is the right of olicers of the Army of the Terressee, it is their daty and obligation, to criticise and examine this carefully-prepared attack, and to upaged, if possible and consistent, the nour of their life by the best in secret promitings of the mind and heart of a man, his early savenations and early edonation have much to do with, and ecable one to judge his future life. Blood and education and associations will tell on the future course and success. No one, unless under most extraordinary curcimistances, will leave an bonored circle, scart off, after years of honored deeds, in a dishonorable course, and saat dishonor on himself and on the name of family and friends which has descended to him inght.

There are few men who have lived a more active life than Sherman; who have been engaged throughout in more great events; who have come in contact with so many people of the highest intelligence and social position; only one to whom has been accredited higher honor, and he, his friend and companion in the field (Grant); none who, in all these services civil and military,—have commanded more general admiration and approbation, and on whom the field (Grant) and the Bardand on the Bardand on

the case!
Who more Bonored than Thomas by Grant,
Halleck, Lincoln, or Sherman; and yet these Who more honored than Thomas by Grant. Halleck, Lincoln, or Sherman; and yet these several officers complained the most, and each charged him eith being too slow. Stanton declared, if he (Toomae) waited until he was ready, he would wait for Gabriel's trumpet to blow. Grant urged by represted leiters, and finally wrote Sherman he could stand the delay no fouger, and issued a positive order to fight. Grant had even previously asked Halleck to issue an order to thomas to turn over his command to Schoffeld, which Halieck refused to do, and told Grant to do it himse f. thus, gaining time. The second time, Grant sent Logan out to supersade him but the time inhieck had gained for Phomas enabled him to fight, and win, and gain immertal honor; and who were quicker to render honor than those who blamed? Will Bouton judge them, and charge them with a dishonarable course? I know not. The same thing occurred to others. But, it Rose cams is to be clowated by the praises of his chief, Sherman, it is right for others to be judged by the same rule.

In almost all the great events of the War in the West, Gen. Sherman was the companion, friend, and advisor of Geo, Grant, who, for his services, obtained the highest headrs in the great was the same time, from and active or of the course of the war in the west, Gen. Sherman was the companion, friend, and advisor of Geo, Grant an insight into work the same time, or the same time, or

most assuredly gave Gen. Grant an insight into Gen. Sherman's FRIVATE CHARACTER AND MILITARY MERITS. If, in either respect, there were defects, they

on Sherman is because in the Memoirs, the whole credit of eraginating the Move on Forth Henry and Donaldson is not given to Grant. It is shown by the Memoirs that this move was discussed at the head-quarters of Hallack at St. Louis by him with Sherman and others, before Grant went there; that "a.k", "Bied had sight a move in his brain. Grant, too, at Cairo, around whom Halleck was assembling an army, was looking over the river to the same field, and deciding in his own mind the propriety and the plan for breaking up the Confederate lines. It is shown, further, that Grant impetuously urged the beginning of the movement as her than Halleck thought it could be prudently made.

That this earlier desire of Grant to move should not be acceded to by Halleck is not to the credit or discredit of either. Halleck had at St. Louis a wider field to survey, and greater movements to provide for, than Grant, whose command and whose views were then limited to Cairo and the one field and movement before him. It in no way detracts from the recutation of any of the many educated officers if, in the same general field of operations, they were seeking solutions of the ame, inclusion, though by different roads. No great event or discovery of the figes but it has been clearly proved, when fairly launched out into practical use, that many widely-severed and skilled minds were working and had worked nearly out the same general problem, unknown to each other. One was first before the public, but who was the real original, no one could tell. The great steamhous, the telegraph, the resper, the sewing-machine,—these and most other successes, find many sturdy claimants for the nonor of origination. The same results in military actions of cultivated minds in the same field. Whilst many were Mulking of the move, Grant, under or lers, or by permission, made it, and gained the first great victory of the War, and is entitled to the fullest credit. Who originated first the thoughl, is of little moment, and cannot be known.

be known.
There is a most persistent effort to show that

Sherman should be held responsible for the First DAY's BID BREULTS AT SHILDE;

There is a most persistent effort to show that Sherman should be held responsible for the There bays had been alled for the Sherman was not in command, and Grant was; as the assignment of place was the abt of Grant; as all that took place—every not, move, and development—was reported, if there was any blame, it does not attach to Sherman. But there was no blame there was no blame there was no surprise or neglect. The Confedente army was never so well officered as at this battle. It well into the engagement under the most favorable circumstances. The regular soldiers were well disciplined and well held in hand. They all were eathwastic, and in the belief that they were eathwastic, and in the belief that they were attacking as they were under the most favorable circumstances, with a larger force, and that success would be certain and of inestimable advantage, and destroy the Union cause. The Confederate army were on their own ground. The residents of the place, whose lands our army held, and who knew every hill and vale, every crook and ture, were in their ranks and with them, or in the Union lues as spee, noting and reporting precisely shere each torce lay, and how. The ground was suited to conceal movements by those who wished to do so. To avoid all darger of misleading, the route, up hill, down, and across was marked in the might, to show how they were and where to march. Under their great commanders, the Confederates had a better chance to succeed in hing than Our own in discovering. The placest and cavalry reported from day to day the presence of the enemy, and engagements took place, and all were on the alert. Sherman knew and reported to Grant. Whist, each knew the onemy were in front, and in force not far off, each believed the immediate presence only a recounci ance in force. Sherman was resties and uners, for Baeli had not got up. He did not entered to retrieve and fortifications at For s. Heiry whi Doualdson. The etemy attacked under anspices the most favorable possible to them, and the won-

shows at rors heary and housings. In elemny attacked under auspices the mos-favorable possible to them, and the won der was that they did not succeed, or that Sherman and Grant should have been able to held their own and give such great able to hold ther own and give such great loss to the attacking party, which had at the first all the advantage to destroy the Union men. Tet on the final summing-up of the loss, it was abown that the Union loss, all tod,—kiled, wounded, missing, and prisoners,—was 12,217, and the Confederate was 10,69.— It is complained that Sharman did Not cave chapter enough to Busica and his con-mans.

But did Grant, whose it was? After the first div,—when the Union army at night had time to think and re-form its lines, and learn precisely the posture of affairs, to get out of confusion into organization, the soluters to know sho we can the right and left,—there was, in all who lay down that night in line of battle, with the terriole eight of dead, and the terriole grouns of the wounded who could not be aided, a confidence in their strength, and a determination to retrieve, the next day, the around and success lost. It is believed this decision would have went be victory without Buell. At midnight, when Grant rode tip 10 Shermah and communicated that Buell was getting on the field, and that passed to the solders in line, though they rejoiced, they felt but little more confidence than they had gained before, as they had determined to regain and win. Buell and his army insured success beyond question, and quicker, too; but he confidence was in a tentior the Confidence.

to regain and win. Buell and his army insured success beyond question, and quicker, too; but the great victory was in airsting the Confederates progress the first day. The defeat and the flight were great events, deserving the greatest praising. The bravers and the skill of Sherman were constituous, and insuired confidence. He would not be but in the front line. Though Halleck and other officers got Grantinto trouble, and virtually suspended him from command for months, until he was on the eve of packing up and leaving the service in disgust, the exposula-

seeds and no streeteds to be from at the section of the streeted probable that complete the complete that complete the complete the street of the street of

defension, with his soripius as basin; Sherman was at succe most interested and most residies. And the had fought better for which both crant to buck? Hish set is the army be occupied in grarding the ione line through which tood must be conversed? Or should a portion of the limit and the success of the line of the line with an army should be conditioned to the line strong with and the country configured be to describe them. Should dust what he should apprint on the line strict them. The man discussion which must at some be decided.

By will be seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at once felt it would be districted on the seen that Sherman at the seen that Sherman and the seen that Sherman at the seen that She

send to Sherman a plan of substitution. Sherman

DECIDED ON. PLAN NOR HIMSPLY.

which was to cast of from all that was behind, and strike out minded from the rear, alone for the sea; and he appraide from time to time for authority to execute his own plan. It was only after mouths of correspondence that Gen. Halleck was author zed, as he was to inform Sherman that the President and Commander in the fewers welling he should carry out his own plan, as the following will prove.

On the 29th of September, Sherman telegraphed into Georgia. On the 12th of October, as on the 9th, he telegraphed Gen. Grant: "I camput remain on the detensive, but preserve week road and country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including A lanta, and start for Savannah, smaahing things, and make Hood follow and guess my movement, instead of the reverse, as then:" and he asks a quick reply. On the 19th of October, Halleck jele-raphs that the authorities were willing he should carry out his weaker; but no order is issued.—no plan marked for him. Another of Baytanday areas charges in this

ties were willing he should carry out his weakes; but no order is issued.—no plan marked for him. Another of Boynton's great charges is. that Sheuman had orderate leave only on the happening of certain things, he was to take just so many troops, and leave just so many troops, and leave just so many to fromas; and he says Sherman.

The ELVEND THE AUMORITIES AT, WISTINGTON as to thus, sud, thereby he obtained the order, not permission, to go; that he left Thomas with in insufficient force to defend his lines, and this caused I homas grea delay, and got him into that trouble which sime so near superseding him before the great bettle of Nashville was fought and won.

But the animus of Boynton is very clear here also. The March to the Sea began Nov. 15, 1884; the battle of Nashville was fought and won Det. 15, 1864; and, about the same date. Sherman had reashed the sea and couque.ed Savanosa.

It is strange that Ger. Boynton should seriously charge that the anthorius at Washington were decayed should the strength of the arms were decayed should the strength of the arms.

It is strange that Gen. Boynton should seriously charge that the authorities at Washington were deceived about the strength of the ariny left to Thomas, and of that taken by Sherman, all this time. We have already shown how they first and pushed shown on, and declare that on this account. Thimas was put on the defensive, so persistently urged from Washington to attack when too week to do it. If, when Sherman left, he ceased to report, yet the morning reports of all who was left behind, of the present and the absent, wore the very next day made up and sent through Thomas to Washington; and as each blace the true case was full known. No expostitation or complaint was made either from Washington or Thomas. On the outparty, Taomas, Nov. 12 telegraphs Sherman: "I have no feurs that Resuregard can do us any harm now. If he strempts to follow you, I will thoroughly organize, and believe I shall have undersough to run hm, unless he gets out of my way. I am now convinced your success will equal your expectations." And Grant, Nov. 2, telegraphed: "I do not see that you can withdraw to follow Hood, without giving up at we have gained of territory. I say this: Go en as your propose." And without giving up al we have gained of territory. I say this: Go on as you propose. And Nov. 7: "lees no reason for changing your plan. I think everything favorable now. Great good fortune attend you. I believe you will be eminently successful." Sherman did go on, and marcaed to the sa. And now, after the march from Atlasta to the sea, let there he applied again to Boymton the rule of judgment he applied to Sherman about Bosecraps, and dispose of the book by quoting what the President, Grant, and others, whole to Sherman as to the origin of this harch to the Sea, and his mode of leaving and execution.

size to the cea, and his involved and the execution.

Dec. 18, Grant writes: "I congratulate you on your spiendid siccess, and shall very soon expect to hear of the crowning work of your campaign,—the espiure of Savannah. Your march will stand out prominently as the great one of this great War." Again: "I never had a doubt of the result. When apprehensions for your safety were expressed by the President of the control of the control of the president of the control of

march will stand out prominently as the great one of this great War." Again: "I never had a doubt of the result. When apprehensions for your safety were expressed by the President, I assured him, with the army you had, and you in command of it, there was no dangered but you would strike bottom on salt water, some place; that I would not feel the same security with—in fact, would not have intrusted the expedition to—any other living commander." President Lincoln, Dec. 26, wrote to Sherman: "When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast, I was arxious, if not fearful; but feeling that you were the better indge, and remembering that you were the better indge, and remembering that wothing risked, nothing gained.' I did not interfere. Now, the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours; for I better nome of us near further than to acquises."

It is only nacessary to say, in regard to the great charge which Boynton reserves for the last, and the gravest, some think,—

THE TERMS OF THE TREATY WITH JOHNSON.—that all is dissipated when the very paper itself declares on its face that he had no power to grant therein, and all he could do was to send to Washington for approval or disapproval, and wait. Was there any harm in saying. "The Confederate Government wish this, but you decide"? The whole charge is idle and fallacious. He (Sherman) made no terms when he declares he had not power.

Alceady too much space has been occupied, but the Army of the Tunnessee has a right to defend its Chief. If anything was necessary to reinvigorate and restore equanimity after attack and abuse, their reperusal would do it.

We say to Sherman, is the words of Grant, "Your march will stand out prominently as the great one of the War;" and with Lincoln, "The Lock of Hair.

A very valuable collection of coins was offered for sale in Paris the other day, and among

A very valuable collection of coins was offered for sale in Paris the other day, and among them was a 5-frace piece with the effigy of Prince Louis Napoteon, President of the Preich Republic, and the date of 1851. This coin, much to the surprise of a bystander not in the secret, was run up to 115 frances. Curious to know why a coin which, from its recent date could be the surprise of a bystander not in the secret, was run up to 115 frances. Curious to know why a coin which, from its recent date, could not, he imag-ined, be a farity, fetched such a price, he ined, be a rarity, fetched such a price, he asked the insuccessful bidder why he had effered as much as 110 tranca, and was, met with the somewhat contemptious reply, "Why, doe's you see it is a piece with the lock of hair." (the piece a la meche)? More and more piezied, he was obliged to tak for an explanation, and was told that one of the first decrees issued after the coup d'etat on the 2d of December referred to the cotting of new money, which was to be stamped with the rolley of the Prince-President. One of the firsten pieces was brought to the Elysee for approval, but the late Emperor, having his attention taken by other things, forgot all about it for a few days. When he came to examine it he noticed a lock of hair curied forward near the right temple, which displeased him, and he gave orders to have the moid altered. But, taking his silence for consent, the Director of the Mint had commenced the issue, and twenty-three 5-franc pieces could not be withdrawn from circulation. These are the coins which are now so highly prized by collectors.

COTTON.

P. Dolhonde h Co., of New Orlsans, write flut "It is believed by many well-informed cotton men that the present cotton crop will be the largest since the War, and estimated about 4,500,000 bales cotton of 450 hs each. The value placed on Southern crops of cotton, sugar, mobisses, and rice made this year in the South as about \$800,000,000, and of grain, meats, and other necessists of bome productions in the South heretofore bought in the West and elsewhere, will be at least \$15,000,000 award to the Southern planters."

at least \$15,000,000 waved to the Southern planters."

WOOL.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write that "The strivals from the interior have again been quite large for the scason, and the stock now in the country is mostly in the lands of dealers, a good portion of which is not offered at current rates. Ine failures that have occurred smoonly mainfacturers do not appear to have any indusence on prices, but credits are more closedy scrininged."

8/81			
LI LI	VE STOCK.	P-1888	
100 PM THE PA	CHICAGO.	2538	
Receipts-	Catile.	Hora.	Sheen.
Monday	1,677	34,430	1,134
Tueday	3,505	15,45	1,461
Wednesday		19,845	8,2.6
Thursday		17,000	2,40
Total	10,267	66,710	7,834
Same time last week Shoments-		86,888	8,402
Monday	274	1,657	205
Tuesday		1,734	4.6
Wednesday	2,251	1,846	417
Total	3.388	5,137	1.108

estile. The number of buyers present was noticeab small, and by midday the few in attendance had with drawn. There were sales to the number of about 50 drawn. There were sales to the number of about 500 bead, which were distributed to shippers, feeders, and the home trade, at \$5,00,08,00 for common to wholes. Strafer, Wedsworth & Hall sold two car-leads at the letter fig. 12. The snarket closed dull and weak at the decline of Wednisday.

Choice Beeves—Fins, f.s., well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,30 to 1,500 his. 25,50,26.25

tion from the prices demanded the day before, Sales had a range of \$2.704.7.60, packers paying \$3.706.7.10 and shippers \$6.904.7.60, the outside figure for extra Phifiscleiphia hogs. The surply was again small, and by moon the bulk had changed owners. The market closed steady. We note the following transactions:

\*\*ROS AL.\*\* Price. No. As. Price. No

BUFFALO, N. V., Nov. 25.—Carrie Beecipts, 544; total for the week, 8,769; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

Shame and Launs Beceipts, 600; total for the week, 9,80; slow; offerings fair; demand light; prices unchanged.

Hous -6,00; for the week, 19,600; market slow; demand light; \$9,00@19,00 for light; \$7,10@7,25 for Torkers; \$2,70@7,20 for corn-fed to choice.

FOREICN MARKETS.

Special Dismitch to The Chicago Trib

SPIRITS TURPLESTING—10% 211s.

LOSPON, NOT. 25—5p. m... BLANK OF EXCLAVE—The builton in both departments of the Bank of England has decreased £128,000 during the week. The proportion of reserves—which last week was \$35 per centhas now risen to \$35. To-day there has been a still further withdrawal of builton on a balance of about £38,000.

The stock and share markets opened firm and closed firmer.

france.

CONSOLS—95 S-16 for both money and account.

Askaneas Scotarres— United States 5-20, 103;

terms of 1867; United States 10-40, 105;; United

herms of 1967; United States 10-40, 1854; United States new So, 1045; New York Central, 96; Eric preferred, 39.

SFERM OIL—01829.

LURKED OIL—20: 6d.

FYIRTY TURKENTINE—25: 5d@26.

PARTS, Nov. 25.—THE BANK OF FRANCE—Buillion in the Bunk of France has increased 2,002,000 during the limit week.

RESPIRATION Downs closed steady; 3 per centrents, 6d. 4746 for account. MARINE.

WARDAGO, NOV. 25.

PORT OF CHICAGO, NOV. 25.

ARRYND-Schr L. & Law, Buffalo, coal; tug New Era, Muskegon, towing barge City of Grand Rapida, Muskagon, lumber; parge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber; barge Wiverins, Muskagon, lumber; prop G. Duntar, Muskagon, Inimber; schr O. R. Johnson, Stugstuck, wood; prop Arshis, Buffalo, 13,500 but corn, 10,000 but asts 18,715 but wheels, 1,500 but corn, 10,000 but asts 18,715 but ghess, 1,500 but cours, 10,000 but corn, 10,000 but asts 18,715 but ghess, 1,500 but cours, 10,000 but asts 18,715 but ghess, 1,500 but cours, 10,000 but asts 18,715 but ghess, 1,500 but cours, 10 but ol, and sundries; solr Pantico, to Buffalo, 21,100 but what; schr J. P. De Coultras, to Balley's Harton, 1,500 but corn still sundries; prop J. Frider, for Part Buron, 3,600 bu corn, 21,300 but

Sie and a second-class railroad ticket from Buffa to Toleco.

MILWAURER.

Special Directed to The Chicago Tribune.

Milwauser Nov. 21.—A very grave charge is may in connection with the right-house on North Poin namely; that the revolving light did not firsh Timeday morning, and a few morating previously. Heating this, That Tutsuum correspondent made a teamon ing-bot men, and found that the light heating sing-bot men, and found that the light-house among ing-bot men, and found that the light-house among ing-bot men, and found that the light-house it was generally understood that the light-house keeper stilled to keep awake when necessary to adjust the mac inner, Several versula bound down have been misled in their reckonding, sind disus ers we are rowly accepted, the versula being found and beared by tag men. In justice to the keeper dimedi, ship masters say, the charge should be investigated.

BRIDGEFORT, III., Nov. 23.—ARRIVED—Phu Lockport, 1,300 bu osts. CLEARED—Prop Montank, Lockport, 2,439 bu wh

The state of the state of the characteristic of the characteristic

POST HUBON.

Sheefal Dim tick to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON. Mich., Nov. 25.—Down.—Props Kewenaw, Phil Sheefdan, Gordon Campbell, New York and bagges; schra F. A. Georgier, Brightis, S. T. Atwater, William Crosthwaite. Portland.

Uz—Props Bertschey, Arisona, Java, Lawrence, Holland; schra Francia Palma, Mary E. Purew.

Warm. South Creek.

Wisso-South fresh.
West-South fresh.
West-Renckie is discharging her cargo prepatory to going into dry-dock here. Nearly 2,000 but her grain is damaged. After repairing site will load for Buffato.

tory to going into dry-dock here. Nearly 2,000 but of her grain is damaged, after repairing she will reload for Buffalo.

MISCELLANFO'S.

The bark Red, White and Bine will be rebuilt this winter at the Milwaukes Company's yard at Milwauke.

The Brie cand beats Bates and Elehardson were stack in the ice near Mohawk last Wednesday...

The harbor muster at Port Burwell gives notice that the pier lights there will be put out for this season on the 16th. Malcom Cummings, engineer of the steamer Shickluns, who was scalded on Baturday morning by the bursting of a steam pier on board the vessel, died in Toronto on Monday...

The Buffalo Express states that Capt. Dimick had to heave the Penokes on account of the weather; that he got tillo bundles more of dry grain out of her Moudry, and will commente operations again as weather permits... The schr Wager, while leading lumber at Oscoda Tuesday night, was driven ashore. She can be released without difficulty.... The Saginaw Cour er says: "We are indobted to W. H. Burse agant, for the record of trips comprising the Anchor the of barges in freighting from the Saginaw River during the season of 18 S. The prop Printiville and barge Reepisher mile eleven trips, five of which ware to Chicago end Milwaukee and thence to Buffalo or Eria. The grop St na and barge Gardner made seventeen trips. The amount of freight transported by both tows was as gollows: Lumber from Bay City and East Saginaw. 12,473,462 feet; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355,000; lath (from Bay City only) 286 618 pieces; shingles, 2,355

NOTICE. NOTICE

drawn. There were sales to the number of about 500 bead, which were distributed to shippers, feeders, and the home trade, at \$100.00.00 for common to choice. Straker, Wadscorth & Hall nold two care loads at the latter figure. The market closed dull and weak at the latter figure. The market closed dull and weak at the latter figure. The market closed dull and weak at the lacking of Wednesday.

2. Choice Beeves—Fins f.s., well-formed 3 year to 5 ve.r old steers, weighing 1.30 to 1.500 fs.

3. Choice Beeves—Fins f.s., well-formed 3 year to 5 ve.r old steers, weighing 1.30 to 1.500 fs.

4. Choice Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.50 to 1.300 fs.

5. Macung Grades—Steers in f.i. flash, weighing 1.100 to 1.250 fs.

8. Macung Grades—Steers in f.i. flash, weighing 800 to 1.100 fs.

5. Stock Chattle—Common cuttle, weighing 700 to 1.001 fs.

6. Stock Chattle—Common cuttle, weighing 700 to 1.001 fs.

7. Therefor—Light gnd thin cows, helfers, stags, buils, and scalaway steers.

8. Macon, N. H. Morrison, N. B. Keen, S. Lambert, M. A. Lewitt, C. H. Maller, Merchant Swings, Lon, and HOGS—There was a fairly solive market year-ord to the week. The increased activity, however, was due to the easier views of bolders rather than to any improvement in file demand. So fac as concerns shipping grades they were saiable at tolerably full figures, but sales of packers grades ahowed a strung 300 reduction from the prices demanded the day before. Sales had a range of \$5.7004.70, packers paying \$5.7006.710 and shippers \$5.0006.70, packers paying \$5.7006.710 and shippers \$5.0

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamship etween New York and Havre. The splendid vessels of

s follows:
FAACE Trudells... Saiuslar, Ser. FAACE FRANCE Trudells... Saiuslar, Ser. FAACE ASSAURAN, Ser. J. ASSAURAN, Ser. J. ASSAURAN, Ser. J. ASSAURAN, SER. SAIUSLAR, Dec. 28
FRICE DF PASSAUR IN GOLD (including wine)rest cabin, 201 third, 240. Resum tickets at reduced
second cabin, 201 third, 240. Resum tickets at reduced
sees. Sternage 138, with unperfor accommodistion. Ininding all accounts without extra charge. Seamour
market the 'do not carry sternage passengers.
LOUIS DEBERIAS, agent, 18 Broadway, 3.7.

SCALES, FAIRBANKS' SCALES

OF ALL RINGS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & DO.,

111 & 131 Lake St., Chicago.

In a stall Lake St., Chicago.

WINTER RESORT.

BOYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. F., Babamas Nov open. The most delightful climate in the
world. Scanners will leave Savannah, Ga., overy ten
days, and make the trip in two days. For particulars
address JAS. LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages

The vessel men had no time reflecting to transfer to the rest business; they were all engaged in gride TRIBUNE OFFICE

Bills of National Currency,

RAILBOAD TIME TABLE

MICHIGAN ENTRAL RAILROAD

dail (via main lims) of Theorem | 100 a.m. | 200 p.m. |

COFFAGE AT TOWN 5.87, L'USE.

d. Chicago, Kennas City and Denser Shart Zines.
Depot, West Side, water Walling at, bridge. Pale
ar 46 Doyol, and IN Routellished. Sansay City and Denver Fast Ex. 19 0 noon 1 10 n.m.

St. Lottis and Sociented Ex. 19 0 noon 1 10 n.m.

St. Lottis Sociented Ex. 19 0 noon 1 10 n.m.

St. Lottis Sociented Ex. 19 0 n.m.

Pecra. Det Ex. 19 10 n.m.

St. Lottis Sociented Ex. 19 10 n.m.

St. 10 n.m.

St.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

C 10.867. MILWAUREE & ST. Pivi Man 4712 Prior Durot, corner Medicos and Garalest. Fiche of St South Clark-H., opposite Sherman Foute, and at Du-Division, Passenger.

Milwankee, La Urosac, Windate,
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripou.

Oshkosh & Orosu Bar, the men

boune a Servator Passenger. 100 a.m. 150 p. m. 

Er. Sundo a, †Rt. Sa'urday, ffin Monday pol, Experition Building. Tieket (gles, let Clarket, per ner of Washington.

Day Express—Pallman Description Steeping Care, to New York without charge of the Administration of the Parties Private Rose Parties Points Steeping Care and Hotel Care.

Privature, Cincinnati a sr. Louis fail 112
Pron depoi corner Clinton and Currelists, Find 24,
Fichel office, 121 Kandolph st., and of depoi.

Columbus, Pittaburg a New York
Day Express,
Oolumbus, Pittaburg a New York
Nighte Express (falls)

PHISBURD, FT. WAYNE'S CHICAGO RAICHAE.

Leave. Arrow.

1600 a. b. 180 b.

Leave. Bridge. B. 180 b.

Leave. Bridge. B. 180 b. edite Agessa | 160 p. 1

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PRESTO RALLET pol, seener of Van Buren and Shartons als. The Grand Pacific Hotel.

SIBUYS Anything in control of the land way thing the land way thing the land way th MEDICAL CARDS. DR. JAMES



SEO SOUTH CLAREST. COM

HENRY Tis Honored Dast Thre

Interior and I

Interesting Accou

dent's La

WASHIN THE AUGU WARRINGTON, D. C., N. this morning until su throng of men, women through the rotunds of remains of the Vice Preremains of the free con-pictored in a glass-cove state in a low catafald centre of the doms, water honor detailed from the catafalque is the same obsequies of President Chase, and Senator Su chase, and Senator of profusely draped with in-wined with mouraing-has been propared by for to-morrow's fant greeens on extremely The entire base of the The entire base of the pilaters, are covered wit and featerna, the mood deat's char and the cha-with respecial tichness of to the Senate Chamber a of the portion have also with mounting. The cas-

THE LAS

Dispatch to the Net No Net End of the Net Net End Vice Provident better. On Friday ever with Mr. J. B. Mann, his hingrapher, and at prove the Treasury. He had nand many unckleurs of his Ougo, when sheaking compratulated on his mp. "You all soon be well." I am a good deal shafte On salurdry he waves friends sad at rong bores. He conversed cheeristy who were admitted. I selared he expected to around the cite. He rehealify the New York friends frequently remaind and the proceed to be the same of the cite of the product of the cite. He rehealify the New York friends frequently remains the thread on but you had a most hap to effect the prospect of the proceed to be the proceed to be the proceed to be the proceed of the pr

out the Vice-Fredment we rereasing apriled.

The LAST Kind a great de Af 8 o'clock he said present he would ha to the back of his me he had not elegt.

Capt. Wood asked if he home-mide cordial calls wine. He said "Yee," at the homes where it could the house where it could had Capt. Beyden, the che door carefully and President lifted his eyes

much bester for him to nom monphase matters, re-than to the still in constan-tis active brain to ran aw-stifing up in bad at this, he said: "Now I guess I'll be re-His archs, hands, feet, than inpulsed for an hour-durected the attendants of

ducted the attendants is way. At 10 o'cree he for twenty misutes, when had quite a map, and fait sation with Capt. Woo The Vice-Pesident spoke man, his Frivats Secretar moroung from flustingto a call seas during the we days before he had for lesters, received from man his sickness, to be need in the sickness, and said that he we come it is see him. After siept neall midnight, whe siept neall midnight, whe siept neall midnight, whe siept neall midnight, whe siept neall midnight had been present the need to be ganded he opened a drawer and which had been present frend. His wifes cisc the ny-leaf of the fiele-latth hydon, as given be to had been reading.

When he had finished bested at some recent. He had he had his held been reading.

When he had finished bested at some recent. When he had siep and the had been reading the company of the last time. At 3 awase, and putting his ed to be rubbed, which then the rubbed, which the had been print. Capt. Y joining from to take Borden to watch. About the first anytime since it is bright-looking boy? I fait anytime since it is the cheering the search of amounterment of

had reached the Capacitic wasciers had within witson. As the moran brought in with the acceptable. Out. Wood to Pats. streetdedt, the aport his death of Sen nt. mi."
The aufferer exhibite main of sea continued from the manual financia, he foot of the Norwalk Gasette, he foot, to the effect the Affected by the report of the dring man hreath walmed!

"Poor Ferry! Poor man and a Christian, and a mun of great take After another pause ward the Sunte Champ mard in Sunte Champ mard the Sunte Champ market Sunter Champ mark

men who have passed a man! I do not thin who can ear the same. Parhaps 8 nator Hamili sut term out, I shall use of the country." Hero meant to sty was lock, said: "I guess I will take

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some Account of the Descration of the Interior and Exterior of the Capitel.

Properation: in New York and Philadelphia for Receiving the Body and

TERY RAICEDIT

E RAILROAD.

Loose Arrive.

8:00 p. m. 8:10 p. m. + 8:00 p. m. 7:00 s. m.

Lecure. | Arriva.

ST. PINI Reft 9717

Leave. Acres \* 8:30 a. m. \*7:45 p. m.

20650.m. 1.7:00 a.m. of Ivenly second et. Robert.

# 5:00 a. ttl. | 155 m. sec. | 15:00 a. ttl. |

OUIVEY RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

10:00 A m. 2.35 p. m. 10:00 a. m. 7.15 a. m. 10:00 p. m. 9.37 a. m. 10:00 p. m

8:28 a. ... 8:40 p. m.

5:08 p. m. 9:10 k. m.

8:15 s. m. 6:00p. m.

ND KOKOMO LINE Louis Railway donet, cor-cest Side. Ticket office, Life

Leave. Arrive.

8:00 p. m. 7:00 a.m. T. LOUIS MAIL TOLD st., and at depot. Louve. | Arrive.

8:15 a. m. 9:20 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO RAILWAY Legre. Arrive.

9:00 a. m. 1 3:00 p. m. 1 5:00 p. m.

MALEROAN.

estion Building and for corner Madison-it and wide and the corner of Madison-it and the corner of the corner

Leave, Arrive

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ACUPIC RAIL ROAD

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LOBUS ACUPIC

10:16 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

5:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

5:00 p. m. 10:30 a. m.

FORE.

RDS.

DR. JAMES.

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Kean.

Cortege. resting Account of the Vice-Presi-

dent's Last Hours.

THE ADOUST DEAD. his morning until sunset at almost unbroken hear of men, women and children passed arough the retunds of the Capitol to view the coains of the Vice President. The body was indesed in a glass-covered casket, and lay in state in a low catafulque directly under the state in a low cataractuse directly under the senies of the dome, watched over by a guard of becor detailed from the Marine Corps. The safaints is the same which was used at the obscuties of President Lincoln, Chief-Justice Chief, and Senator Sumner. The rotunds is refusely draped with the rational colors, en-rined with mourning. The Senate Chamber is been prepared by the Sergeant-at-Arms to-morrow's fancial colors.

are base of the callery, and all the ers, are covered with crape in broad bands pliaters, are covered with crape in bread bands and features, the wood work over the President's that and the chair thelf being draped with expecial tichness of affect. The approaches to be senate Chamber and the marole columns of the portico have also been fittingly draped with mounting. The caster is rich and massive. The usual form decorations rest on it, and it been a pinte inscribed simply

# HENRY WUSOF, Born Feb. 16, 142, Died Nov. 22, 185,

THE LAST HOURS.

Discatch to the New York Hera'd.

Wassington. D. C. Nov. 22.—For several law has vice President seemed to be gro ving tett? On Friday evening he had a long talk win Mr. J. B. Mann, his fellow townsman and biornaphen, and at present the Fifth Amintor of the Treesury. He had much toway of old usnes, and many incidents of his boyhood were recalled. Quee, when seeking with Mr. Mann, he was normalisated on his improved appearance.

"You will soon be well," remarked the Friend.
"I don't know," reined the Vice-Fresident,
"Ima a good dess shattered."
On Saturday he was so much better that his hieds had attemy hopes of his enture i coovery.

On saundry he way so much before that his riends had alread popes of his entire i covery. Economics cheerfully with the few callers who were admitted, and when the weather hard he expected to take a carriage rids around the city. He read the papers, and parhecistry the New York dailes. He and his riends frequently roma ked that the recent chitorial in the heraid on his services to the country had a most hap perfect on his mind.

Daring Sanday the weather was cloomy all far, and the prospect outside most depressing, but the Vice-President was cheerful and his contration apriched.

The Last Night on Earth.

The taked a great deal during Sunday night.

It is delect be said if the doctor were present he would have a bister applied to me back of his neck. Up to this time is that not slept. During the evening Can. Wood asked if he wanted some wise, a box-made cordial called Cape of Good Hope size. He said "Yes," and gave the number of he house where it could be had. Soon after his Capt. Bayden, the other attendant, opened he door carefully and looked in. The Vice-President lifted his eyes at this early hour and add:

"The idea of your coming in so sidently at this sarly he r. throwing to find me a least."

Boyden came forward and said, "How is the General?" a little frequently used by Mr. Wilton's triends in the cick chamber, and conferred a account of he Chairmanship of Mistacy Atlars. The invalid concessed in a sprightly tone, and at times was joyal. He said that it was nach better for him to falk familiarly about homeophage matters, requiring little thought. to manoplace matters, requiring little thought, the to the ethin constant meditation and allow his active brain to ren aways with uself. He was stated up in bed at this time. Soon afterward by self. o's I guese I'll be rubbed."

"Not I guess I'll be rubbed."

His arms, hands, feet, and spine were gently mappulised for an hour and a haif, while he diected the attendants in a cheerini, bantering say. At 10 o'clock he fel into a doze, and slept for twenty minutes, when he awoke and said he had onto a map, and feit much befor. Conversion with Capt. Wood was again renewed. The Vice-Pesident spone fee ingly of Mr. Crossman, his Private Secretary, who had come that morning from fluntington, L. I., in response to a call sent during the week. He said that a few days before he had forwarded him important litter, received from onlinent goutlemen since his sidness, to be need in PREPARING HIS EIGGRAFHY

bis sidness, to be need in
PREPARING HIS BIOGRAPHY
In case of his quality, for was he private convermind with Mr. Crossman all Studesy. Mr. Wilso scoke particularly of the love for the young
and, and said that he was very glad that he had
otherly see him. After Mr. Crossman left he
lect tuefil midnight, when he arose from his bed
and waked to the table, where he looked over
the cards that had been sent in during the day,
after which he gianded at some fetters. Then
he spends adrawer and took out a fryam book
which had been presented to him by a dear
trend. Hes wifels photograph was pasted to
the ny-leaf of the fithe-page. After reading the
letts hymn, as given below, he took out a si.p.
topining the recent Eleratel editional on his filmes, and said it in the book to mark the page he
ind been reading.

with two reading.

When he had finished reading the hymn he belted at some occurred lying on the table, and ingered ever a cabnet size photograph of Mr. Cossman, which seemed regive him pacular pleasure. Stepping to the fireplace, he stood loosing at the dying embers for a few moments, and then he

locating at the dying embers for a few moments, and then he

RETURNED TO HIS RED

for the last time. At 3 o'clock this morning he
arcke, and, putting this hands on his brease, asket to be futibled, which Capt. Boyden did for thirty
minnies. He then said he felt better and went
to sleep again. Capt. Wood went into the adiming room to take a map and left Capt.
besten to watch. About 7 o'clock the ViceFraudent avoke, which was an hour earlier
than his usual time of waking. He smited and,
turning his cyes to Boyden, said: "Ain't I a
hight-looking boy? I feet better than I have
left any time since I was taken sick." At this
bout-lapt, Wood came toto the room and was
with greeted by the Vice-Free deat with a
cherrin "How are you this morning?" The
impouncement of

AENATOR FEERY'S DEATH
had reached the Capitol the night before, but
lie watchen had withheld the news from Mr.
Whon. As the morning papers would soon be
brought is with the account of his death, it was
lected to break the invellegence as gently as
public. Capt. Wood then said:

"Et irredect, the papers of this morning
yout the death of Senator Ferry, of Connectitie."

With eight of ten convulsive respirations the Vice-President of the United States

A few days before his death he esid:

"When the hour comes my life will go out take candle."

A few days before his death he said:

"When the hour comes my life will go out take a candle."

From the time that he lay down on the bed, after he had taken the water, not more than two minutes had claosed, and ft was not more than iffeen minutes after he heard of Sanator Ferry's death that he nent to join him.

PREMONITIONS OF THE ATACK.

On the day when Mr. Wilson was first stricken he said he knew that he was going to have se attack. He shought the bot bath would avert the danger, but he found it hastened it half an bour. He talked calmly about death, and taid that he had no fear. He felt that he would not, pass out of the universe, nor become and the love of God.

CAUSE OF THE RELAYSE.

The death of Mr. Wilson was caused by a resumption of mental activity. Posimaster Bart, of Boston, spent the greater part of yesterday with the Vice-President, who talked cheerfully throughout, and he says he never saw him looking better. He talked about going to Florida, but said he must first go to New York to be treated with electricity for nervousness, as he had learned from a conversation with fudge Field of the great benefit derived by his wife from similar adment. After that he would go to Florida.

"But no"—he said, checking himself—"I cannot go until I finish my book; that is the great work before me for my foture, and that will bring me in something in my old days. I mest floish that, and then i will be at liberty to go somewhere for my health. I have been asked to go to Europe by some of my friends, but I think that will hardly do."

He was to have ridden out to-day with Postmaster Burt, who arrived at the Capital at 8 p. m.

LAST MEETING WITH THE FRESIDENT.

The last meeting between President Grant and Vice-President was originally attacked—Thursday, the 11th inst. The Precident, much to the surprise of many who had supposed that Mr. Wilson's outspoken ulteraners on the third-term quesion, and his criticien of some of the President official acts, and previously impaired the friendly relations which had previousl

to see you."

Mr. Wilson, with great effort, psrtisily raised himself on his clows in the bed, when the President advancing, hat in band, extended his hand, which Mr. Wilson grasped, the President

saying :- Well, how is the Vice-President? I am very "Well, how is the Vice-President? I am very sorry to find you ill."

The Vice-President replied: "How do you do. Mr. President? I am glad to see you. I am feeling somewint easier to-day."

The President; who had meanwhile taken a seat by the bed, then said:

"How did thus come about? When were you stracked? I just arrived from New York this morning."

stracked? I just arrived from New York this morning."

The Vice-President then proceeded to narrate with good arrate with good to be particularity, but in a low, feeble voice, the manner in which he was seized in the Senate barber-shop af er taking a warm tath, and told how, when in New York, be underwent a severe surgical operation, the searing of the fiesh over his spinal column between the shoulders with a white-heated iron, and added, "I imagine the operation had something to do with my present prestration. Don't you, doctor?"

"O, ro," replied Dr. Baxter; "it will undouttedly have a very beneficial effect. The immediate cause was the warm bath, which it was very imprudent in you to take, I feat." He added, pleasantly turning to the President, "the Vice-President are too many good dinners in New York."

The President here remarked to Mr. Wilson.

"the Vice-President are too many good dinners in New York."

The President here remarked to Mr. Wilson, "You ought to take a little wine with your dinners to help digestion. What do you think, Doctor; doo't you think that a little wine with a heavy dinner and o'gestion?"

"Undoubtedly it does, realied the doctor, taken in moderate quantities. That is a fact under used by the medical faculty, I believe."

"Well, I have always thought so." said the President. "I have caten hearty dinners and drank no wine, nothing but water,—not that I abstain from wine,—and have a ways noticed that I never felt so nell afterwards as in cases where I drank a little wine.

Conversation then turned on the President's visit to New York. He stated that he want there with Mrs. Grant, who wanted to do some stop-

eith Mrs. Grant, who wanted to do some shopping, and that his vicit was one of tusiness merely. He referred to the weather in New

ping, and that his vicit was one of basiness merely. He referred to the weather in New York as very flue. A pause easuing in the conversation, the Vice-President asked, "Do you hear from Nellie" (meaning Mrs. Sactoris) "often?" "Oh, yas," replied the President. "Her mother gets a letter almost every week—by every steamer. She writes long and very interesting letters. She writes with great facility."

The Fresident remained about fifteen minutes, when, taking up his hat and using, he said: "I hose you will be better soon, Mr. Vice-President, I will come an again this evening or send up to see how you are gettion along."

"Thank you, Mr. President, "said Mr. Wilson, again partially rising on his elbows. "I'm obuged to you for your call,"

# PHILADEL PHIA.

PREPARATIONS. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.-Nearly all the arrangements for the Wilson obsequies at this city have been made. The remains will lie in state in Independence Hall until 11 o'clock Saturday morning, when they will be removed to the depot. The following is the order of the

depot. The following is the order of the march:

Maj.-Gen. Banks and Staff.

First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Heurse and Guard of Henor.

Committee in Change of the Remaina,
Governer of Pennsylvania and Staff.

Mayor and Members of Congress from Philadelphia and Pall-Bearers, in Carriages,

Marskal and Committee of Arrangements of the City of Philadelphia.

Solet and Committee of Arrangements of the City of Chiefs of Departments and Assistants.

Members of Sonate and House of Beyreaeniatives of Pennsylvania.

The pall-bearers are ex-Cabinet officers A. E. Borie and Judge Campbell, Gens. Patterson and Cadwallader, and Messis. Burnett and Henzey, the Presidents of the Select and Common Council.

NEW YORK.
PREPARATIONS TO DO SOME HONOR.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Committee of the Board of Aldermen having charge of the arrangements for the reception of the funeral cortege of Vice-President Henry Wilson met today, when a dispatch was read from Col. E. Wyman, of Washington, setting forth that the remains would arrive about 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and would be taken to Boston the same night, and that the plans could not well be changed. In consequence of this, the proposition to have the remains lie in state in the City-Hall was abandoned. The remains will be met at Jersey City by the committee and escorted to this city, where, under the escort of the Twenty-second, Sixty-minth, Fifth, Eleventh, Seventh, and Ninth Regiments, they will be taken to the Graud Central Depot. A troop of civalry, a troop of Washington Grava, and Sattery B, Artillery, will also form part of the secort. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The Committee of the

Ex PERIOL TY, NONTREPHENEUE 29, 1978.

\*\*Companying and Companying and Companying

day. Hear what the Portage City Register eaid upon this subject last summer:

It is a disagreeable fact to contemplate that to-day there is not being a spade struck in Wiscousin in building raliroads, and a very little prospect of any the present year. Whith a large proportion of the State undeveloped, end much of it absolutely suffering for want of railread facilities; with anagmiteent landgrants lying idle, poweriess to sid the outliding of the roads for waich the grants were made; with plenty of unemployed capital in the land—it seems impossible that such a condition of affairs should exist. Yet the fact stares us in the face.

The Janes ville Datay Gazette, printed in Rock County, where the Grange influence is as strong as in any portion of the State, makes

THIS CANDID STATEMENT in regard to the operations of the law in ques

tion:

There is no doubt that the moral effect of such legislation on capitalists in the old countries, where we have been accustomed to borrow money to carry forward our railroad enterprises, is very great. They are alarmed, and refuse to invest a dollar in a State

for the last time. As 3 o'cook time morning he wither, and putting the lands on his/forces, a site of the control of the property of the control of the cont

sion at which it was passed, show the receipt of petitions from the people rriying for its anaetment. Gov. Washburn had recommended, in his annual message, that a Commession be appointed to collect statistics in regard to reifroid construction and operating in all its branches, as the foundation for some reasonable legislation in the future; but no one ever perticosed for the passes and demangenes in an evenly-takinged benate, as regards political parties, in the race for a new lease of power and pisce. Now look at the counts in the indictment that is brought against the law as it now stands: It has checked all indiread-building in the State of Wisconsin since the day of its passage; and Gov. Taylor's signature to it was the signal for every rick and shovel to drop from the hands of the laborers, and they have been rushing in idleness to this day. Hear what the Portage City Megister said upon this subject last summer:

It is a disagreeable fact to contemplate that to day there is no being a spade struck in Wisconsin in building railroads, and a very little prospect of my the present year. Which a large proportion of the State undeveloped, and much of it absolutely suffering for waste the grante were made; with plenty of unemployed capital in the land—it seems impossible that such a condition of affairs should exist. Yet the fact stares us in the face.

The Janeaville Dauly Gazztte, printed in Rock County, where the Grange influence is as strong as in any portion of the State, makes

in regard to the sord the perfect of public policy. I have no doubt but that The Tribuxe will accord and may portion of the State, makes

BETSEY OUT BY HERSELF.

The Number of State of the State of Sta

FARWELL HALL.

Positively last two nights of Du Quincy's TOUR OF THE HOLY LAND.

DANCING ACADEMIES OF MARTINE. WEST SIDE—550 West Lake-et, eer, of Union Park All classes will meet se usual, SOUTH SIDE—1016 Iqdiana-av, NORTH SIDE—272 Chicago-av.

AUCTION SALE.

PUBLIC SALE.

By anthority and direction of the stockholders will be seed at purious auction, on the promises and won't reserve, on we officially, the office of the Back Haven, Company, affracted disfelly in Mancie County, Myr., sisting of Lydds acres of land, inclusive of time flow Back Haven, Canada, and the Back Haven, and the Emperoruments, emborating with the Canada, and the Back Haven, and the Emperoruments, emborating with the Canada, and the stating of 1,656 acress of land, inclusive of the Town of Rock Rayes and Ra improvements, embracing what, warehouse, storehouse, hotel, deadlings, temmestabouses, and stables, together with the flame tilling, on the control of the

Proposals for Oil for 1876-7.

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There is a fine coon-skin lap robe awaiting a laimant at the West Madison Street Station. It

recovered vesterday from a Canal street shop by Officer Smith. A large number of boys disported on skates on the use on the lake in Jefferson Perk yesterday until afternoon, when, the ice having softened by the warmith of the sun, one of the lads fell

and the rest they ran away. About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little year-old named Jose; h Becht, residing at No. 68 Church street, was run over and badly bruis-Pabout the left arm and wrist by a light single agen belonging to George Hauslein.

Miss Eliza Starr and Miss M. Letourneau, of this city, were among the passengers on the ocean steamer L'Amerique, which tecently booke her shaft a short distance from Queenstown. Her passengers were transferred to the China.

James Sweeney, a carpenter residing at 556 West Twelith street, complains that an entire set of tools were stolen from a new building lear. Congress and Throop, streets, either wednesday night or early yesterday morning. The jury in the case of Mrs. Stacksteder, harged with the murder of Mrs. George, reurnid a verdict of guilty of manslaughter into the Criminal Court yesterds, morning, and fixed for term of imprisonment at one year in the

By a mistake of the compositor, the amount which the Hop. B. G. Cauifield assumes could be obtained from the sale of Dearburn Park was stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE to be from \$800,-000 to \$550,000. The figures should have been \$300,000 to \$550,000.

John Callaghan was angry/yesterday, because he could get so turkey for his disner, and so he thithaped Neille Bruton, a Pacific avenue beile. At 5 o'clock he was Leked up in the Armory, and now he will take his Thank-giving cluver when he graduates from the House of Correction.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named I. P. Lauszo, residing at No. 86 Bremer treet, accidentally tell off the front planform I a Milwansee avenue car, while near Halsted treet. His sides and hips were severely bruised y the steps of both pla forms, and his legs were not grazed by the wheels.

was to the effect that the correspondent was an ass; that to-day, resierday, to-morrow, stc., "oeing nouns," should be governed by prepositions, as every one not litiably ignorant of the simplest rules of grammar ought to know. This nighty characteristic lepty seemed to have a silencing, if not convincing, effect; and the Times, grown hold, theresiter fairly brisiled with "one," thrown in at every possible place and on every rossible occasion, like challenges. Each individual "on "seemed like a chip on the sounder of the Times.

"Now, show me the second derned fool that'll say this thing on my nose is a bile, or that it and the necessary and croamental part of the or-

t a necessary and ornamental part of the or-!" once shouted an inturated 6-foot Terri-

torian, as the first "derned foor" slunk off with his hand on his ear.

But after a time the disease began to work off of it-eif. "One" gradually became of less frequest occurrence, until at last they wholly disappeared except in appropriate places. The Times had seemingly recovered, and its "half-million readers" rejoiced accordingly. But a vocano may not be extinct though it remain inactive for years. Suddenly, and without warning, the absurdity broke out afresh, and the cuption is just at the present time at its fieress. The following are a few of the samples that occur in the Times this week:

The death of George Bolmore, the English comedi-

cented himself on to-day, when we were on the water."

Does any one believe that Charles Dudley Warner ever wrote the sontence as above, or that the Hartfond Courand ever printed itse?

Regarded from a grammanical standpoint, the case made out by the Times is a bad one; but even if it were otherwise, it might still be a question how far a single newspaper is justified in ignoring the classical models of the language, and contemptuously overriding standard usage. The case made out by the Times is a bad one, ence grammarians usually, if not always class such wonds as "to-day," "yesterday," etc., among adverbe when they relate simply to time, and as nouns only when they are clearly such. Thus: He will come to-merrow (adverb). To-merrow (noun) may never come.

And Times, however, insists that they are always nouns. In reality it is a matter of little importance whether they are called nouns or adverse. Similarly, the words "hence," certainly there can be no question that they are nouns when made to follow prepositions. Similarly, the words "hence," thence, and the like, may be used either as nouns or advertes. Thus: He went to New York and thence (adverb) to Europe; or, He weet to New York and the like, may be used either as nouns or advertes. Thus: He went to New York and the like, may be used either of form the preference.

However, it might not be easy to demonstrate

urope; but the test mage gives the former of the preference.
However, it might not be easy to demonstrate outlies very all minds that to-day and similar ords are not always nouns, so, for the sake of gument, let me admit that they are. Very saiv they may properly be considered as such. Grammarians have found, and established as a six, that "modifying substantives that denote reaction, time, extent, etc., often stand in the effection, time, extent, etc., often stand in the electron cass ungoverned by a preposition." If we were in question are classed as mounts they if within this rule; not of precessity, as some paid of (since the prepositions may be undersood in passing), but by usage—the father of present the preposition of the present that the father of the present that the proposition of the present that the father of present the preposition of the present that the father of the present that the present the presen

therefore, a pure incovation. This in itself might not condemn is; but it is a valgar innovation. It is copposed to elegance and emplony. Much of the subtle beauty of language has in elitesis, inductoristy employed.

If the Times wabse to effect what it considers a reform in this respect, it should not stop here. There are a hundred or so other instances in which it might, with equal propriety, air its hobby. How would "I am going to home on next week," and better, perhaps, since one would imagine that "in" would be the more appropriate preposition in the latter case.

Happily, the cultivated depend for their English upon higher cassical authorities than the Timeslings, so that the example of the latter can mislead only the illiterate; but even this is bad enough, as its tendency is to create a dialect peculiar to this locality.

That the Times will alter its practice, even though convinced of the fallact thereof, no one acquainted with the pig-headedness of that paper, will for an instant surpose. It is far more likely that remonstrance will only cause it to hurl "one" at its readers more flereoly and recklessly than ever. It once childishly persisted, for a whole year, in defiance of general custom, in calling the "White Stockings" "The Chicagos" (thereby piring itself a vast deal of needless trouble in the way of altering press telegrams, etc.), and all for no other reason than that the former name had been bestowed upon the Club by The Tengune.

However, the aim of this article is not so much to instruct the Times, which would be a thankless task, as to warn the public avainst following one of the stup d examples of that paper, to the injury of our precious mother-tongue.

to the injury of our precious mother-ton

SALE OF THREE BLOCKS OF THE LAKE-FRONT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The Aldermanic talk about ricarian rights" in connection with the sale of the three blocks of the Lake-Front is simply a part of the game of bluff which the Aldermanic ring is playing. When the Aldermen require that the railroads in purchasing the ground shall resign all rights they may have acquired in the past, or may yet acquire in the future, as to the water front, they offer simply a dicker; that is, they want to trade something—three blocks of land—for something which the railroads may have in the shape of riparism rights. The offer of the railroads is not to trade, but to buy. They

there was to rate to making—three blocks of the plants and the large searching which is always and in the part of the fall has been to life and the plants a

which they have not now.

There is a vast difference, of course, between the objection urged by the Aldermane ring and by Mr. Hoyne for his clients, in that the former only desi e to use riparian rights as a means of blackmail, while the latter are probably in earnest. But if the property-owners whom Mr. Hoyne represents revive their opposition, and successfully defeat the purpose of selling these three blocks, the responsibility of depriving the city of \$800,000, which is sorely needed, of incre-sing the taxes to build a Court-House, and of continuing the present idle and unremunerative condition of their own property on Michigan avenue, will be upon their own shoulders. It will be a foolish thing to do, whother regarded from a private or public point of view. The public certainly needs the \$500,000, and does not need the three idle blocks which he north of the Exposition Building, and are not even available for park purposes. As to the Michigan avenue property opposite these three blocks, the election of a fine depot there is about the only thing that can redeem it. The property is at present valueless, both as residence and as business property. It can never be residence property, but it may be made good business property many years somer by the erection of a depot than it will be without the improvement of the Lake-Front.

A Lake-Front Tax-Payer.

SATURDAY PAYMENTS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune :

Donaid trial

Donaid trial

Donaid trial

Donaid trial

Thursday, Nov. 25.— Saturday Payments," in your issue of Thursday, the attention and ought to have the energetic assistance of every man who desires to benefit the laboring classes and their families. If employed act upon its amount of the Times office.) Downs during the storm on last night.

(This last, from a London dispatch to the Associated Prees, appropriately altered, no doubt, in the Times office.)

Perhaps the most ladicrous part of the whole affair is the trough and their disparded wherever possible. Even the correspondence, telegrame, advertisements, and extracts from exchanges, a going through and declared. Thus, for instance:

Charles Dudley Warner writes from Venice to the Enricord country. "A beggar to be estemed presented himself on to-day, when we were on the water."

Does any one believe that Charles Dudley Warner wrote the solutioned as above, or that the Hartford Courant even printed itso?

Regarded from a grammanical standpoint, the case made out by the Times is a bad one; but even if it were otherwise, it might still be a question how far a single newspaper is justified in ignoring the classical models of the lauguage, and coutemptuously overriding standard usage. The case made out by the Times is a bad one, since grammarians usually, if not always, class

A Singular Farality.

Detroit Free Press.

John Mullin, while holding a logging-bee Wednesday on his farm in Elmwood Township, Tascola County, was the victim of a frightful accident which will probably result fataliv. He was hitching a chain to the root of a large hemlock stump, which had tipped up edgewise, by the roots, and while thus engaged some one moved a handspike under the other end, which caused the huge mass of earth and roots to turn upright, completely burying Mr. Mullin from sight be-neath its surface. The combined efforts of six-teen men and a yoke of cattle were required to overturn the stump again. The surfariunate man, when rescued, was found to be terribly crushed.

If You Want a Good Garment, gents, you will find that Ordway & Newland's reduction of prices on the 15th offer special inducements to visit either 1:8 Dearborn or 200 West Madison street.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, tan to found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner Sists and Adams streets, Chicago.

A Well-Informed Woman will stop using coametics, and clear her complexion with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cents. 53

## THE CURRENCY.

WANTED: A PROCLAMATION.
To the Better of The Change Tribune:
LEXINOTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—The finan-LEINSTON, Ill., Nov. 23.—The financial literature of the country is becoming bulky, big, blatant, and bountiful. The press daily teems with fierce and flery fulminations on finance, filled with fugacious food for fools. The plans proposed whereby the paper-dollar may be made to appreciate in value to the gold-standard are manifold, multiform, various, and many; but none of them, so far as I have seen, pretend to settle the question. What the country wants is to have the matter settled definitely, certainly, and for all time to come. It does no good to to have the matter settled definitely, certainly, and for all time to come. It does no good to argue the question. We have done that for five years, and are now just where we started. All the orators and parvenue financiers in the country, from Maine to the sureased sands of the try, from Maine to the aureated sands of the Piacfic, may vell and yawp until doomsday, and will not be able to unite upon any policy. It is usuless to tell sensible people that a green-back-dollar is not money. It is money as much as gold or silver, by virtue of the Legal-Tender act, because we are compelled to take it, willing or un willing; but I have obeerved that all my acquaintances receive it with amazing eagerness, and without mental reserva-tion. I have yet to hear of the first man being assassinated for offering Government rags in exchange for spirits of frumenti, or any other Since we are forced by law to recognize the

fact that green backs are money, all that remains to be done in order to revive drooping trade, sickly manufactures, and inspire with confidence in our money all timid souls, is to make our currency as good as gold. How shall we do it? By arguing pro and con? No. By resumption? No. By the passage of bills in Congress? No. No. By the passage of bills in Congress? No. By taking the question out of politics and Congress, and patting the whole financial notice of the bountry under the control of the Executive Head of the Government? Yes. And what comes after that? The President of the United States must usue a proclamation. A proclamation will settle the mone?—quest on quicker than a flash of lightning. Is it not a matter of history that the Slavery-question was agitated and dragged through the cesspool of politics, in this country, for seventy-five years, and drenched the land with blood until it sickened with the goige, and was never settled until Lin-

IMPROVING THE CURRENCY.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune!

DAVENPORT, Id., Nov. 23.—Among the many doctors who propose to improve our currency, I venture the following propositions:

1. Congress to repeal the Legal-Tender act as to all debts contracted prior to that act. 2. For all debts contracted on and after the 1st day of July, 1876, gold and silver to be again legal-tender, as before the Legal-Tender act, except when parties expressly otherwise agree. 3. Internal revenue to be payable only in legal-tender notes, of which, from July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877, \$100,000.000 shall be withdrawn

from circulation and cariceled.

The first proposition is an act of justice and equity towards creditors. The Legal-Tender act, justifiable as a war-measure during the War and for some time thereafter, is not justifiable now. England resumed specie-payment in 1819, four years after very expensive wars, from 1792 to 1815. In France, paper-money is now, four years after peace, equal to gold. Debtors who, expressedly or impliedly, promised gold, ought to pay it now, and to be satisfied with the gain on depreciated currency paid for interest up to this

The second proposition needs no justification. The reasons for the principal purpose of the third proposition have been repeatedly and very ably explained by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. We ought to get rid of our depreciated currency as quickly as possible, because we now have to pay more for our imports and get less for our exports, -the traders charging an insurance-pre-

more for our imports and get less for our exports,—the traders charging an insurance-premium against possible losses from the rise and fall on gold. We would moreover, he able to reduce the interest on our national debt, if European capitalists had more confidence that, under our democratic form of Government, demagogues could not get into power by deluding important people with vain hopes from the issue of a vast amount of paper-money. To obviate all these evils, a speedy resumption of specie is necessary, and my third proposition is thought to be a proper measure to obtain that very desirable object.

That debtors, who have contracted under the Legal-Tender act, shall pay their debts in legal-tender notes, is all that they in equity and reasonably; can claim. That right remains inviolate under my propositions. Reasonable debtors, who promised for future delivery such an article as greenbacks, were prepared for the fact that it would fluctuate in value, and might at the time of payment, be equal to gold, since Congress, by an act dated March, 1889, has "solemnty pledged to make provisions, at the earliest practical period, for the redemption of United States notes in coin."

The withdrawal and cancellation of \$100,000.000.000 of greenbacks will probably make the balance par with gold, if greenbacks remain legal-tender, and the only currency to pay internal revenue. If the Government, as long as greenbacks are not as good as gold, would cease to bay any more of the national debt, bearing interest and not yet due, a loan, to supply the withdrawn currency, would hardly be necessary. If, however, a loan of \$100,000,000 should be required to effect specio-resumption, that would be a small sacrifice to obtain a great object, worth in money more than \$100,000,000, though, also, the honor and the good name of the United States require that their promissory notes, past due over ten years, shall finally be puid on presentation.

which can afford to pay gold if their debtors pay gold. It is nearly the same with merchants. The fear of one of the correspondents of TRE TRIBUNE, that the amount required would hardly be obtainable, is without good foundation. Gold will flow into this country if needed and if we have values to exchange for it. Moreover, 8100 going daily through ten hands, pay daily \$1,000. About £30,000,000,000 is annually naid in the Clearing-House in London, without the use of any coast at all ("Money and Mechanism of Exchange," by Prof. W. H. Jetome, p. 337); and, at the Clearing-House in New York, the sum was, in 1872, even greater, to-wit. £32,000,000,000 (Floance Report for 1872, p. 84). With our system of credit and backing, 38 per cent (according to Carl Schurz) of the payments are made by checks, drafts, etc., without sounal cash. The amount of gold really needed will, therefore, not be very great, since paper-money will remain when it is equal to gold. It will mainly circulate, the gold being kept as reserve.

Would it not be proper for the Republican majority in the Senate of the United States to redeem the pledge made by Congress in March, 1869, for specie-resumption? Let the country learn the opinion of the Democratic majority in the House on that vexed question. H. R. C.

A PLAN FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS. The time has come for the consideration of

definite plans for the resumption of specie-psy-ments—the country having agreed to accom-plish that result, and Congress having already adopted a general initiatory enactment. The next session ought to take a step forward, and make practical provision for carrying out the will of the people. It is just the occasion, then, for experienced men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought to the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought the subject and for Boards of men who have given much thought the subject and for Boards of men who have given m Trade and other business organizations, to prepare plans which may be laid before the propriate committees of Congress, to serve as bases for deliveration and ultitimate legislation. Of those already published, one of the most meritorious, as it seems
to us, is that offered by The Chicago Tribung.
It rightly premises that the only opposition now
made to the resumption of specie-payments
which is worth considering is that which comes
from the debtor class of business men, who
naturally do not want to be compelled to pay
15 cents more on the dellar in satisfaction of
their debts than they will have to pay if the currency remains at its present value. This would
be a real hardship, which ought to be in equity
provided against, if it can be done without injury to other classes and without delaying the
great act of national justice. The Tribung,
therefore, proposes the following:

Let Congress this winter exact:

1. That the holders of greenbacks, upon presentation of them to the Treasury Department, be entitled
to receive in exchange therefor a or 3.6; per cent gold
bonds, of the denomination of \$50 or \$100, or any multiple of \$.00.

2. That these bonds, having thirty years to run from bases for deliberation and

Plymouth Church, or ex parte, at the individual instance of Mrs. Moulton. The probabilities are that Plymouth Church will not join in the call, and many of its members believe that, if the Council is held, the subject matter of the scandal will not be gone into, but that the attention of that body will be devoted to determining if the dropping of Mrs. Moulton's name is in accordance with the established rules of the denomination. The churches which will probably be invited to send delegates are those of Brooklyu, Boston, New York, and New Haven, while the clergymen in the Faculty of Yale. Amherst, and Dartmouth Colleges, and the Rev. Dr. Dexter, editor of the Boston Congregationalist, are also expected to be present.

The time at which the Connell will assemble is still somewhat uncertain. Considerable public interest having centered upon the matter, an Eagle reporter this morning visited several prominent gentiemen who are believed to be conversant with the matter.

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman was found at his of

Eagle repoter this morning visited several prominent gentlemen who are believed to be conversant with the matter

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman was found at his of fice in New York. He said, in reply to questions that it was a matter of much uncertainty as to what action would be taken by Plymouth Church upon the letter of Mrs. Moulton. The letter is still in his possession, and will be submitted to the church in the business meeting which will be held after the prayer-meeting on Friday evening. The letter being addressed to the church, they could either take immediate action or refer it to a committee. He thought it would be rather difficult for them to/intally dispose of the matter at the first meeting that the letter was submitted, but he was not certain that the subject would not be ignored. Their experiences with councils had not been very extensive. Before the meeting of the council called by the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church and the Church of the Pilgrims, an informal meeting of members was held and resolutions which were referenced and resolutions which were referenced and resolutions which were referenced. In this case there has been no discussion of the matter beyond informal conversations smoog the members. The church was so independent that if he attempted to predict what their course would be, they might adopt an entirely opposite one. He thought that the action taken with reference to Mrs. Moulton was moderate, and everything was done to meet any demand she could justly make. Those who attended the meeting at which her name was dropped believe they acted properly. In the event of a Council being held, it did not necessarily follow that the candid would come before that body for investigation; but if it did he had no fear of the constiguences, for the more it was investigated the more clearly Mr. Beecher's innocence appeared.

being held, it did not necessarily and my third proposition is thought to be a proper measure to obtain that the very desirable object.

That debtors, who have contracted under the Legal-Tender act, shall pay their debts in legal-tender notes, is all that they, in equity and reasonably can claim. That right remains inviolate under my propositions. Reasonable the bitors, who promised for future delivery such an article as greenbacks, were prepared for the fact that it would fluctuate in value, and might at the time of payment, be equal to gold, since Coopress, by an act dated March, 1389, has "solemnly pledged to make provisions, at the earliest practicul period, for the redemption of United Roles notes in cots."

The withdrawal and cancellation of \$100,000.

The withdrawal and cancellation of

church, she would never have been heard of again in connection with the scandal."

A prominent member of Plymouth Church, and one of the leading counsel for the defense in the great scandal trial, who desired that his name be withheld, was accosted by the reporter on a Wall street ferryboat. In reply to queries, he said: "Judging from the action taken by lirs, Moulton, I have no doubt that she will strive in some way to bring about some action of churches on her case, as she seems to think her personal interest will be promoted by so doing. It is the impression among a majerity of the advisers of the church that they should take no action and leave Mrs. Moulton to follow her come course, Mr. Beacher's position has been defensive, and in dropping her name the church have cally done what the rules permit, and what the situation seems to call for. I can scaccely conceive that in a battle suon as has raged over Plymouth Church for two years that it should tolerate enemies who have striven to pull it to pieces, and destroy its pastor. The fact that such persons are on the rolls gives them an influence and standing in the community that they will not otherwise possess.

"As far as Bowen is concerned, he has been very careful to keep himself within the technical uses of procedure. It is difficult to put one's, finger on the precise thurk Bowen has done to Plymouth Church to justify them in taking action at this time. What may result from his participation in the trial is difficult to put one's, finger on the precise thurk Bowen has done to Plymouth. The public have seen a good deal of Bowen, and if they take much stock in anything he may profess to have against Becoher they are bigger fools than I think they are. There is no love or charity for him in Plymouth, and he was looked upon with suspicion even before Mr. Tylton's name was dropped. The members only await an opportantly to attend his case."

It is rumored that Mr. William F. West, whose name was dropped with Mrs. Moulton's, will endeavor to have his case inqui

THE FALLEN BAILROAD KING.

Baruch Hirsch Strousberg, the Won-der Doctor-His Career and Ris

der Doctor-His Career and His Origin

Correspondence New York Sun.

Vienna, Nov. 2.—A short time ago Dr. Bethel Henry Strousberg, alias Bartel Henrich Strousberg, alias Bartel Henrich Strousberg, was arrested in St. Petersburg, declared a fraudulent bankrupt, and locked up in a Russian prison. The simplest thing would have been to say that he had mortgaged to his German creditors some fraudulent securities of a Moscow bank. But Dr. Strousberg's fall involved too important interests, great official names would have had to be mentioned, and so Barou Reuter, of telegraph celebrity, was instructed not to say much about this business, and the German papers ordered to hold their tongues. The whole affair was represented very much as if it had happened in Bussia, and was affecting German interests only in an indirect way. Up to this day no detail of the bankrupt, or the bankruptcy have been published in the Bellin papers; and the influence of the German officials and financiers has been brought to bear even on the London press, for except a vague and short telegram of the Tumes we have had nothing on this subject.

Yet the fraud is entirely a German one, the interests involved are almost exclusively German, and the man himself is a German Jew. Bussia

the most honest and grateful men. This was of immense advantage to a man of Strousberg's capacity. He at once became one of the greatest railway contractors, and in a few years had built six important railway lines in Frussia, the whole of the northern net of the Hungarian railways, all the Roumanian roads, and the Russian line of Grajewo Bralystok. About 1867 he was considered to have over 500,000,000 of capital engaged in his undertakings, and several hundred thousand workmen were dependent upon him. Railway-construction was no longer his only business. He speculated largely in real estate, had a rail-factory at Dortmund, mines in Neustadt, a gigantic engine-factory at Hanover,

capital engaged in his undertakings, and several hundred thousand workmen were dependent upon him. Railway-construction was no longer his only business. He speculated largely in real estate, had a rail-factory at Dortmund, mines in Neustadt, a gigantic engine-factory at Hamover, and immense iron-works at Alvrasser, on the south side of Antwerp, where quite a new suburb arose, bearing the mame of Port Strousberg. He constructed in Berlin the great cattle-market, and an incalculable number of buildings, of all descriptions, both public and private. Not saustied with these gigantic transactions, he bought and improved about a dozen of the largest landed estates in East and West Prussia, in Posen, in Brandenburg, and in Russian Poland, most of them being seats of the old aristocratic families of that still mediaval region. But his favorite constry-seat was Zolrow, an ancient schloss of one of the oldest Czech families. It is there, in Austrian territory, that Strousberg seemed resolved to estathish his family seat; and several millions of money have been spect in the purchase and embellishment of this gorgeous residence.

The financial difficulties of the wonder doctor began some seven years ago, but with the vast means at his disposal he was able to face them, and an arrangement was made with the leading creditors to wait for their money until all the great undertakings then on hand had been carried out. The Czech creditors, including something like twentry-five millions of florins, were the most troublesome; but he managed to pacify even them, and—possably for safety's, possibly for seconomy's aske—rumoved his wife and his seven children from his family castle of Zolrox to London. This was in 1886, and, up to the outbreak of the war, Dr. Strousberg was not heard of except in connection with the liquidation of his immense concern. The war and the French milliand sesemed to open a new cra in his life. He reappeared in Berlin again, and though his credit was no longer good, the support of the highest officials was s

Remarkable Surgical Case.

Trenten (N. J.) Gazetta.

The Reform School at Jamesburg had a boy under its care who was suffering with a bad face. It appeared to assume the character of a malformation of bone just above the jaw and about parallel with the nose. A running sore was connected with the supposed malformation. It was just below the right eye, and very painful. Physicians have been baffled from time to time to know what to do in the matter, and to secration precisely the cause of his distress, last Saturday Mr. Allinson took the boy to Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. Prof. William H. Pancoast went to work at the case. The Professor supposed, while he was operating, that he was mutting spatial bank, but he was mutting spatial bank, but he was not the second that he was mutting spatial bank, but he was mutting spatial bank.

pin of a musket, 236 inches and an inch wide in the thickest p found imbedded in the face. It was taken the presence of nearly 300 studen when the operation was successfully perwhen the operation was successfully performed, cheers went up from the whole audience. It was then secertained that the boy was injured about fifteen months ago by the explosion of a musket, and strange to say, nobody had any knowledge that the piece of the musket-lock had been imbedded in the boy's face. The boy was lept under medical treatment, but at the last accounts he was doing well.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Glance at the Past Year-C

A Glance at the Past Year—Contionary Signals Preve Useful in 76 Per Cent of Casca-Better Organization Demanded.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The following are extracts from the report of the Chief Signal-Officer of the army:

The regular instruction in military signaling and telegrandy, meteonlogy, and the Signal Service dures at attions of observation and report, together with the drills of the Signal Service with arms, has continued at the established school of instruction and practice at Fort Whipple, Va. The Chief Signal Officer-recommends that all officers of the army intended to be instructed as acting signal officers, or to be temporarily instructors in geographical military departments for the field duties of the Signal Service, befirst instructed at this peat before being put upon datached duty. The display of cautionary day and right signals upon the lakes and at the great ports of the United States has been made systematically on occasions of supposed capecial danger at forny-three different stations. Of the tolal number of cautionary signals thus displayed, 78 per cent have been afterward reported as justified. In the cases reported as failures the winds did not attain at the piace of display a violence had to justify it, while in isolated instances the signals have not been displayed when they ought to have been. The ne-counts show that no grantstorm has swept over any considerable number of the ports of the United States without presumoun cemant. In instances of disaster to vessels occurring during the year, the facts have are proved inta the watch keet by the service, and the prompt fransmission in times of danger of a few measure. other bureau of the war repartment, it exists witchout laws providing for the permanent employment and grade of its officers, or the promotion of its entisted men. The service depends for its success upon a rapidity of action, which may save minutes of time. It cannot be too safely guarded sgainst possible hamperings. The Chief Signal Officer finds as he reviews the results of the year causes for encouragement,

THE HEBREW COLLEGE.

THE HEBREW COLLEGE.

The Chicage Israelites Subscribe
39,408, and Promise More.

Cancinate Enquirer, For. 25.

Mr. Moritz Loth returned from his visit to Chicago, made in the interest of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, on Tuesday night, and reports a substantial addition to the sinking fund of the College. Circomstances, however, were adverse to a subscription as great as might otherwise have been expected. The members of the Smai Tample, for instance, which had been burned to the ground during the great fire, had just raised \$70,000 to rebuild it, and \$31,000 more were wanted. This prevented many wealthy Israelites from contributing to the College funds at present, but large donations from this source are expected next year. On Suturday, after the conclusion of divine service at the Temple Achilath Anshe Mayrio. Mr. Loth, at the request of the Rev. Dr. Machol and President M. M. Gerstier, addressed the congregation, dwelling upon the innortance of the observance of the distinctive ordinance of Judaism, and the absolute necessity of establishing a college to keep bright and active Hebrew faith, Hebrew learning and Hebrew pisty. During his stay our delegate was most hospitably entertained by Mr. Lazarus Silverman, and, with Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, visited some of the leading Leselites as their bomes. The following are the Chicago subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to \$9,400; Mr. Jacob Rosenberg, \$1,000; and short telegram of the Times we have had nothing on this subject.

Yet the fraud is entirely a German one, the interests lavolved are almost exclusively German, and the man himself is a German Jow. Busina attoch bank of almostory, called the Losu and Commerce Bank, had to stop its payreneis on account of some six millions of worthless securities accepted from the wooder doctor, and that is all. The basines of the swindler's passive, the total of which will probably prove to reach quite a fabulous sun, will be lost in Anatria and Older Barrellias from the wooder doctor, and that is all. The basines of the swindler's passive, the boal of which will probably prove to reach quite a fabulous sun, will be lost in Anatria and Older Barrellias from contribuling to the College duals at present but large domains from this source wanted. This prevented many wealthy is father, and embarked on a small saling versel for England, where he entered the service of an uncle of his, changed his Jewish and so of Barrich for the more German-sounding one of Barrich for the more for the College and the Congregation, and the Congregation, and the Congregation of the Angelians, the Congregation of the Congregation of Congregations, the became a reporter on the London press, married a Mise Mary Amo Swam, and said of 1848 for New Yord. Within two years he had a committed the congregation of the dealing of the German and the congregation of the Congregation of the dealing of the German and the Congregation of t

Rum-Cursed. A family arrived yesterday from Missouri, on their way east, and they laid around, the levee all day in a drunken condition. The man was drunk, so was his wife, and, eaddest of all, their daughter, 15 years of age and quite gmod-looking, was in the same condition. She lay with her head against her mother's shoulder, while the latter gazed idiotically around in a hopeless effort to appear sober. Two pretty little bors, one with a bright curly head, who were innocently playing about, completed the picture.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

NOYES—NOONAN—Nov. 25, at the residence of M. O. McDonaid, Esq., No. 1436 Wabash avenue, by the Esv. W. A. Bartiett, Air. George M. Noyes, of Ohicago, and Miss Tute I. Noonan, of Vincennes, Ind. FOETMAN—FARBON—On Thursday, Nov. 25, as New England Congregational Church, by the Esv. I. T. Chamberiain, Mr. Angust F. Fortman and Mass Anna M. Farron, both of Chicago, No cards. CURREY—CORELL—At Evauston, on the 24th,inst., at the residence of A. N. Young, Esq., by the Rew. E. N. Fackard, Mr. Josiah S. Currey, of Chicago, and Miss Mary E. Corell, of Evanston.

DEATHS.

STONE—At the residence of here.

STONE—At the residence of her parents, southeast corner of Arnold and Twenty-seventh streets, Alice Ellen, only daughter of W. H. and Hannah Sione, aged 6 years and 2 months.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to nation.

BOOTH—Nov. 25, at his residence, 225 Walnah avenue, Thereal Dwight Booth, aged 57 years 9 months and 25 days.

Funeral Saturday, Nov. 27, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Boschill. Friends of the family invited without further notice.

37 Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

TURNER—Nov. 24, at the residence of James Wright, 1155 State street, of consumption, Bobert Turner.

Funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock, to Reschill, SPECIAL NOTICES.

T. G. Burrsham, F. N., Little Lake
Wis., writes: "Last summer I was
induced to try a bottle of your Centaur Limment on a bruised leg, and
if gave instant redist. Since then I
have used it in five cases, and if has
not failed once." KENTATIONE AND A

Electro Silicon Has received the award of the American Institute of Nev York as the best article known for cleaning and polishin mit from matchill curfaces. It is pure intunctia, coursin no admixture, will not scratch of covered, and produce the most surprising polish with but listle labor. It about be in every well regulated house. Sold by House Fur inspores. Druggiets, investor and Grubers, Agonts GHLLET, MCCULLOCH & CO., 24 and 26 South Wates of Chieses.

FINANCIAL SPECULATION IN WALL-ST.

\$500,000 has been made in a single investment of \$100. This of course is an extraordinary
occurrence; but ordinarily \$5 can realise—any
\$25,000. Even sums as low as \$1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of
\$5,000.
Citrollers, string oil inchesting that have been supported in the Union of the Uni

MEDICAL Dr. S. D. HOWE'S ARABIAN MILK GURE

used in connection with the Arabian Tonic, when strength and makes good Blood; and the Ara-Liver Pills, which regulate the Brooks

CONSUMPTIVES use all three of the above

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HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY, Sabirday Morning, Nov. 27, at 9:30-e/clock. Postponed to Saturday, Nov. 27, 10 o'clk a.m.

MORGAGEE'S SALE. Stock of a Grocer, several barrels Bourbon Whis genuine Cognac Braudy, pure Gin, cases Hockbein Dirkheimer, and Mozelblinder Wines. One cast is kinne Wine. PEREMPTORY SALE

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aueti

AUCTION SALE OF Fancy Goods, and Notions,

SELECTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. mday morning, Nov. 29, at 9:30 o'clook, at our cales ma, 103 E-at Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Anctioneers. A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

Will hold his Thirty-second Auction Sale of FORFEITED PLEDGES

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, at BUT first 4: CO.'S Anction Room, 103 East Madison-st. The stock will comprise a large variety of Grid and Eliver Watches, Diamonds and Diamond Jewelr , &c. At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 103 Madison-st.,

Wednesday Mornings Dec. 1, at 9:30 c'cleck, White Granite, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, in uckages and open lots. Table Giassware, Fine Table Cutlery. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE, THURSDAY MORNYNG, Dec. 2, at 230 o'diock. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Clothing, Woolens, Knit Goods Shirts, Drawers, Hoslery, Hats, Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mits, Boots and Shoes. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Nov. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, Household Furniture. New and Second-hand Parior Suits, Chamber Set,
Book-Cases, Office and Parior Deska, Dining-room,
Furniture. A full line CARPETS, Lounges, Sons,
Burestia, Bedsteads, Washetands, Cook and Parier
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CLUB-ROOMS, 68 RANDOLPH-ST., Saturday Morning, Nov. 27, at 10 O'Clock

Two magnificent Side Boards, cost 1850 ask. 18
yds Brussels Carpet (nearly new), Round-Tables, RelBacks, Splendid Chandellers, Brackets, Lambraguiss,
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nished. Goods even to any other make. Arctim, Abslace, Beets, Enndals, and Wool-Lived Goods
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BY G. P. GORE & CO. On Saturday, Nov. 27, at 9:30 6'el's 16 crates W. G. Crockery, in open lols. 6 casks Yellow Ware, 50 pkgs alassware 25 barrels Kerosene Lanterns.

AT 10 O'CLOCK Household Furniture Of Every Description, at Bargera.

Parior and Office Desks, Show Cases, Floor Cloth, Carpets, Iron Safes, Plance, Parice Surely, and Total facts.

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